FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 031 *13 February 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Heng Samrin Visit, Mideast, Carter Doctrine CC 1
[Korovikov, 10 Feb]
UN Human Rights Commission Study of Afghan Issue Deplored CC 3
Afghan Envoy's Statement CC 4
Discussion of Self-Determination CC 4
WPC Backs DPRK on Korean Reunification CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Kornilov Hits Brzezinski 'Ultimatum' on Afghan Withdrawal A 1
Increased U.S. Interference [PRAVDA 9 Feb] A 1
Arming of Pakistan Poses 'Serious Threat to Peace' A 2
[Maslennikov in PRAVDA 7 Feb]
State Report on Pakistan A 3
[Valko in IZVESTIYA 9 Feb]
U.S. Responsible for Lack of Economic Base in Iran A 4
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 11 Feb]
Militarism Entails Failure of Carter's Economic Program A 7
[Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 8 Feb]
White House Vows To Destroy Olympics Movement A 9

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan to Participate in RIMPAC Maneuvers C 1
Zimyanin, Others Receive MPRP Delegation C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Further Reportage on Andrey Gromyko's Visit to India D 1
Meetings With Reddy, Gandhi D 1
Gromyko Speech D 1
Rao Speech D 2
Start of Negotiations D 3
Brezhnev, Kosygin Receive Message From Indian Counterparts D 3
AFP: Defense Minister Ustinov To Visit India in April D 4
[Hong Kong AFP]
Goryanov Marks 30th Anniversary of India's Independence D 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Jan]
PRAVDA Cites Gandhi Interview on Regional Relations D 5
[1 Feb]
Afghan Deputy Prime Minister Comments on Soviet Aid D 5

PRAVDA Interviews Afghan Border Affairs Minister on 'Refugees' D 6
[Demchenko, Mironov 8 Feb]
Afghan Successes Against Armed Infiltrators Reported D 7
Soviet Envoy in Philippines Discusses Afghan Situation D 7
[Tokyo KYODO]
PRAVDA Quotes UK Journalist on 'Terrorist' Acts in Afghanistan D 8
[9 Feb]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Cites VNA on SRV Government Shakeup E 1
[PRAVDA 8 Feb]
CPSU Sends Greetings to Vietnam CP on 50th Anniversary E 1
[PRAVDA 3 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

Suslov Addresses Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw F 1
Lao, Mongolian, SRV, DPRK Delegations Leave Moscow for Warsaw F 5
[PRAVDA 10 Feb]
Joint GDR-USSR Commission Holds Meeting in Berlin F 5
Briefs: Bulgarian-Soviet Satellite F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. Bases Not in Turkish National Interests G 1
[Mezentsev in NOVOYE VREMYA No 5]
Suyetina Commentary G 2
Norway Agrees to 'Deployment' of U.S. Arms G 3
French Official Sees Marchuk on Economic, Scientific Ties G 3
Meeting with Patolichev G 4
Marchais Speaks on Afghanistan, Olympic Boycott G 4

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

'Unusual' Soviet Troop Movements on Iranian Border Denied H 1
Iran's Bani-Sadr, Muslim Students Cited on Hostage Situation H 1
Lebedeva Comments on 'Good Neighbor' Policy Toward Iran H 1
Savchenko Discusses First Anniversary of Iranian Revolution H 2
Variation to Brezhnev's Telegram to Khomeyni H 3
Oman Agrees to United States Use of Naval, Air Force Bases H 4
PDRY, USSR Ratify Friendship Treaty in 'Accord' With Common Interests H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Granting Bases to U.S. Would Threaten Somali Interests J 1
[Kostin]
Muhammad Ali Mission to Africa on Olympics Not Successful J 1
OAU Condemns British Policy in Rhodesia J 2
[Dolgov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Raul Castro: 'Appropriate Measures' Taken Due to U.S. Threat K 1
[PRAVDA 31 Jan]
IZVESTIYA Views 6 Months of Civilian Rule in Ecuador K 1
[Tuchnin, 6 Feb]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports 4 Feb Kuznetsov Speech to Elektrostal Voters R 1
[5 Feb]
RSFSR Paper Reports Results of 1979 Population Census R 5
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Jan]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Shcherbitskiy Reviews Ukraine's Economy at End of Year S 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 5 Feb]
Brezhnev Greets Rostovskaya Oblast Bodies, Workers S 9
[PRAVDA 1 Feb]
Romanov Participates in Leningrad Trade Union Conference S 10
Grishin Attends Moscow Trade Unions Conference S 10

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Air Route from Moscow to Antartica to be Established U 1
[Barashev in PRAVDA 7 Feb]
Program of 25th Antarctic Expedition Outlined U 1
[PRAVDA 30 Jan]

PRAVDA REVIEWS HENG SAMRIN VISIT, MIDEAST, CARTER DOCTRINE

LD111245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Valentin Korovikov article: "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Call to Reason

The election campaign is in full swing in the Soviet Union. In their speeches at meetings with voters party and government leaders analyze our internal problems and new tasks in developing the economy and culture. Considerable prominence is also given to the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Life confirms that the general policy of peace, detente and disarmament and of implementing the foreign policy programs advanced at our party's 24th and 25th congresses has borne fruit. The contribution of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries to strengthening peace and international security and to preventing a new world war is weighty and undeniable. Our party will continue pursuing this policy in the future.

This week Moscow received important guests from distant Kampuchea, which has lived through the tragic time of the rule of the savage Maoist Pol Pot clique. Millions of people died, and hunger and ruin gripped the country. Since the national patriotic forces came to power, however, the situation in Kampuchea has stabilized and is improving despite the continued provocations of the Beijing hegemonists and imperialist powers. The emissaries of free and renewed Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, had fruitful talks with a Soviet delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A wide range of problems of cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres was discussed, and the appropriate agreements were signed.

International problems also occupied a significant place at the talks. It is well known what mountains of lies have been heaped up by imperialist and Beijing propaganda around Kampuchea and about its relations with Vietnam and other neighboring countries. Rivers of crocodile tears have been shed and tons of paper covered with writing. But the socialist community countries and the Soviet Union brought the longsuffering people of Kampuchea real assistance and, literally, salvation from genocide. Speaking at a Kremlin dinner Heng Samrin expressed "sincere gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the tremendous assistance and support being given to the Kampuchean people."

Comrade Heng Samrin declared that his government seeks peace and long-term cooperation with the countries of Southeast Asia and is prepared to start talks on resolving disputes by peaceful means.

Kampuchea, which has undergone tremendous ordeals, calls for peace in Southeast Asia, where both Washington and Beijing are now trying to kindle enmity and are committing open acts of aggression.

During the Kampuchean delegation's visit the Soviet side fully supported these intentions and again declared its desire to overcome the tension which clouds international relations and to continue the policy of detente.

Describing the Soviet Union's foreign policy course in the new decade, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech that "we do not want to forgo any of the good things that have been achieved in the international arena in the seventies. [paragraph continues]

"What is more, we consider it necessary to advance further." L.I. Brezhnev's call to curb the arms race and liquidate conflict situations has been evaluated by world public opinion as a call to reason and to a sober assessment of the situation which has taken shape.

Geopolitics of Aggression

Whereas a call to overcome tension and to seek ways to lasting peace was issued from Moscow a week ago, bellicose and moreover frequently dangerous and irresponsible statements have continued to resound from Washington and London and from imperialist propaganda mouthpieces. A Pentagon spokesman publicly advocated the possible use of tactical nuclear weapons in the event of a spread of the conflict in the Middle East. Speeches are being made in the U.S. Senate about a still bigger increase in military spending. The $158 billion requested by the President for the next fiscal year is regarded by these "representatives of the people" as an inadequate sum. American diplomats and generals are traveling to many countries, prevailing upon and persuading old and new friends to join in the senseless arms race and to follow Washington on its new foreign policy course of curtailing detente and of confrontation with the Soviet Union. Special attention is devoted to the urgent strengthening and enlargement of military bases and to arms deliveries to countries in the Near and Middle East and in the Indian Ocean region under the false pretexts of the "communist danger," "Russian aggression" and even "defending Islam against 'infidels.'"

The spuriousness of such references is obvious. The militarization of this region--this "arc of crisis and tension," as Z. Brzezinski, the theoretician of Washington geopolitics, christened it--has been going on for many years and intensified particularly after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran. "Gun diplomacy" has been developed here on a giant scale. Thus, according to the journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, the arms exported by the United States to the Near East during 1976-1977 were worth $17.9 billion, while during 1978-1979 deals were concluded for the sale of weapons worth $19 billion.

High-powered White House mission headed by Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, recently visited the capitals of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. It is on precisely these countries that Washington is now counting in drawing up its plans to create a powerful military belt from Turkey to the Philippines so as to keep the rich oil-bearing regions under the control of imperialist powers, to threaten the socialist countries from there and to prevent the further development of the national liberation movement.

To judge from reports from Islamabad, Carter's emissary went so far as to speak of a considerable broadening of military and political cooperation with the Pakistani military regime. Major deliveries of new weapons and money handouts were promised. Other NATO members will also be involved in arming and supplying Pakistan. Pakistan is thereby virtually being turned into the imperialists' military arsenal in this region, and its territory into a base for aggressive acts against neighboring states. An undeclared war has now been underway against people's Afghanistan for approximately 2 years. These subversive actions are now being extended and intensified with direct U.S. participation.

The visit by the chief White House "hawk" ended sinisterly--with Brzezinski's symbolic trip to the Afghan-Pakistani border, to the famous Khyber Pass. The chief ancient route linking Hindustan and Afghanistan passes through it. It was right here that various kinds of interventionists (the British colonialists above all) attempted to invade the country and to capture it. This threat remains even now. This is why the picture of Brzezinski holding a Chinese light machinegun aimed at Afghanistan can be called a symbol of the "Carter doctrine," which he himself largely formulated and which proclaimed the U.S. "right" to interfere, including with military force, in events in all regions where, in Washington's opinion, its interests are affected.

Understandable alarm in connection with the feverish U.S. activeness in Pakistan is being shown by India, whose people know well what could be the consequences of a orgy of militarization in Pakistan and of the unrestrained equipping of its army with NATO and Chinese weapons.

The present scope of U.S. military preparations in the Near and Middle East is such that American politicians and strategists are in no way seeking to limit themselves just to their own naval and air squadrons but are seeking to involve their West European allies and a number of states of that region in their dangerous ventures. This aspiration meets with approval far from everywhere. In recent weeks people in West Europe have begun to understand increasingly clearly whether it may be led by a new twist of the arms race spiral and by blindly following the aggressive U.S. policy. These sentiments were reflected, albeit partially, in the results of the 35th Franco-West German summit in Paris. The communique on the meeting pointed out that the sides will still adhere to the policy of easing tension in Europe. This is also evidenced by the failure of attempts--above all, because of France's refusal--to convene a conference of a number of Western countries on the "Afghan question" at the end of February on a U.S. initiative.

In the Near East the United States plans in the very near future to develop a network of new bases, to knock together new military alliances and to find new bridgeheads for aggression. It was for precisely this purpose that Brzezinski flew from Islamabad to Riyadh. There too, to judge from scant reports, the Saudi rulers agreed partly to finance the cost of militarizing the Persian Gulf region, although in far from the desired measure.

As-Sadat's Egypt is now laying public claim to the role of "regional policeman." Israel openly offers the American Army its services and its bases and airports. The Pentagon always takes this important base for aggression into account in its calculations. For political reasons, however, it is inconvenient, as well as disadvantageous, for Washington to disclose this militarist alliance, so as not to arouse a wave of protests in the Arab world. This is why the Pentagon is making a special effort to secure by various means access for its army and navy to the ports and airfields of other countries. American generals frankly name the bases that they require in Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

To judge from the mood of Western propaganda and its aims and intentions today, special endeavors are being made to portray the "Carter doctrine" and the present war hysteria as defensive actions all but aimed at protecting the "sovereignty" of developing countries.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION STUDY OF AFGHAN ISSUE DEPLORED

LD121740 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva, February 12, TASS--The delegations of the United States and some other Western countries at the session here of the United Nations Human Rights Commission continue their efforts at diverting the commission from a discussion of such pressing issues as Israel's aggressive policy and the flouting of the rights of the Palestinian people, the vile practice of apartheid in South Africa, and the United States refusal to let the peoples of Micronesia settle their own future, etc. With this object in view, they have been spending much time for several days over the so-called question of the situation in Afghanistan. On Monday, for instance, they used for their subversion against normal proceedings of the commission the representatives of Pakistan, Uruguay, Egypt and Somalia, who slavishly repeated views on a question that had nothing to do with the proceedings of the commission and its agenda.

It is therefore not surprising that a number of members of the commission opposed the use of the rostrum of Palace of Nations for such dirty stratagems and flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, against the rude encroachment on the Afghan people's right to settle their own destiny.

The hypocritical efforts by certain Western quarters and those who follow in their wake to drag out the "Afghan question" have not been caused by any concern for human rights, said Valerian Zorin, the head of the USSR delegation. They want to exploit this artificial question for aggravating international tension and for covering up the active military penetration of the Middle East, the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean by American imperialist quarters. They need this false issue to try to undermine the unity of the non-aligned and socialist countries, to sow hostility among them. Under cover of this provocative undertaking, Zorin next said, the United States aggressive quarters intend to implement their sinister plan of building the military-political foundation for intervention in the internal affairs of states not only in the area of the "instability arc", they had invented, but also throughtout the world, for the suppression of the national liberation movement.

Afghan Envoy's Statement

LD130702 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 13, TASS--Speaking at the U.N. Commission on Human Rights the Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Makamal has resolutely rejected the attempts of the United States and other Western countries to interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, exposing the collusion of imperialist forces against the people of Afghanistan building a new life.

The imperialist reactionary circles acting in an alliance with Pakistan and China, he said, are engaged in an unbridled propaganda campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, against the humane and peaceful objectives of the 1978 April revolution. The events occurring in our country are used by them as a pretext for a build-up of U.S. military forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area. All this aims at halting the process of detente, creating an atmosphere of confrontation, "cold war". Makamal said that Pakistan's territory is being used as a base by the numerous gangs which invade Afghanistan, murdering men, women and children, destroying bridges and roads. The bandits are armed with U.S. and Chinese weapons and trained by U.S. and Chinese instructors.

The deputy foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has pointed out the consistently friendly nature of Soviet-Afghan relations stressing that the Soviet Union had come to the rescue of its neighbour in the most difficult moment for the Afghan people.

Discussion of Self-Determination

LD120750 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva, February 11, TASS--The UN Human Rights Commission has started discussion of the question of the right of the peoples to self-determination and its application to the peoples under colonial or foreign domination or under foreign occupation. Special concern is caused by the situation in the south of Africa where the Pretoria racist regime tramples under foot the elementary rights of the indigenous population and deprives it of the right to self-dtermination. South Africa is also using Namibia's territory as a bridgehead for aggression against independent African countries.

Speaking in the commission the Soviet representative stressed that the NATO countries help Pretoria build up its military potential and give it an opportunity of preparing for the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet representative said that the great-power expansionist policy of a state which claims the absurd "right to teach others lessons"--a policy pursued toward the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries of Southeast Asia--jeopardizes peace. Highly disturbing is the situation in Micronesia. The United States is preventing the peoples living there from deciding their destiny themselves.

WPC BACKS DPRK ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

LD072132 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki, February 8, TASS--Here follows statement on the recent developments in Korea issued today by the World Peace Council:

"The struggle of the Korean people for peace and the peaceful unification of their country is gaining momentum. The constant and renewed efforts and initiatives of the DPRK supported by a wide-ranging solidarity movement has opened a new phase in this struggle to reunify the country peacefully and without any foreign interference.

"The recent developments in South Korea since October last year did not bring about any substantial change in the character or policy of repression, which continue to deny fundamental human rights.

"The continued stationing and reinforcement of the U.S. military forces in South Korea still constitute a major obstacle to its liberation and to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"Recently, the DPRK sent letters to the authorities, political parties and politicians in South Korea with the aim of convening a comprehensive North-South political consultative conference for opening a wide door for dialogue and reunification. The DPRK proposed of public and official bilateral and multilateral contacts and negotiations.

"The World Peace Council reiterates its active support of the Korean struggle and restates its welcome of the DPRK initiative toward the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"The World Peace Council strongly demands that the South Korean authorities respect the human rights and democratic liberties of the people and put an end to all forms and methods of repression.

"The WPC resolutely maintains, in the spirit of the UN resolution, the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. military forces and nuclear weaponry and bases from South Korea and the abandonment of the concept of "two Koreas" so that the Koreans themselves may be able to reunify their own country independently.

"To this end, the WPC calls upon all peace forces to intensify their international solidarity movement with the people of Korea."

KORNILOV HITS BRZEZINSKI 'ULTIMATUM' ON AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL

LD123314 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

["When All Sense of Proportion Is Lost..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It is again (for how many times!) that Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski is expressing his discontent with the policy of the USSR! But what has thrown the U.S. Presidential adviser off his balance this time? Speaking with newsmen, he claimed that the USSR intends to carry out a "partial withdrawal" of military contingents from Afghanistan, and immediately strongly declared against such a measure. Any cosmetic withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country will be unacceptable to the USA, Brzezinski declared. If such a withdrawal is carried out, we will take measures on our part, he threatened.

In a word, this is something in the nature of an ultimatum, whose author himself invents a pretext for putting forward "conditions", attaches such "conditions" himself and also himself decides upon "sanction" for the failure to comply with them. Considering that the ultimatum is addressed to the Soviet Union, Brzezinski's statement statement looks strange at least, or, to be more precise, impudent. The Presidential adviser has clearly forgotten that the language of ultimatums cannot be used in talking with the Soviet Union. He has clearly forgotten that the question of aid given by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate government of the independent and sovereign Afghanistan is a question concerning these two countries and not the USA, however much some Washington politicians, who like to poke their noes into other people's affairs, may want it...

Were Mr. Brzezinski really concerned over the situation in that region of Asia he would direct his efforts at different things, at putting an end to the aggressive policy of the United States, which uses Pakistan's territory to arm and finance numerous bandit detachments intended for sending into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and armed provocations against that sovereign country. The U.S. Presidential adviser may use any language when talking with these gangs, as they exist only due to the care of the United States and its special services. As far as Brzezinski's attempts at imposing "conditions" on sovereign states are concerned, attempts of this kind indicate only that the gentleman has clearly lost any sense of proportion in his pronouncements and a sense of realism in politics.

Increased U.S. Interference

LD121701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Dangerous Illusions"]

[Text] Washington, 8 February--The United States is stepping up its attempts at flagrant imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs aimed at undermining the April revolution's gains and restoring the feudal monarchic rule and turning the country into a strategic military bridgehead for the Pentagon.

According to a Washington POST report the Carter administration is urgently seeking "a leader for the Afghan people." "White House theoreticians," the newspaper writes, declare that such a U.S. stooge must unite "the fragmented groupings hostile to the Afghan people" which, as is well known, are undergoing military training in Pakistan under CIA guidance.

The newspaper accuses "plotters from the Carter administration" of having lost touch with reality and of "living in a world of dangerous illusions." The Washington POST is of the opinion that "the smartest thing President Carter could do would be to stop interfering" in Afghanistan's affairs.

But using commonsense is the last thing the White House is inclined to do at the present time. Thus, quoting official U.S. administration spokesmen, UPI reports "a new diplomatic initiative" on Washington's part. Secretary of State Vance plans to visit West Europe to discuss with the foreign ministers of the leading Western states questions of "coordinating actions" in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

ARMING OF PAKISTAN POSES 'SERIOUS THREAT TO PEACE'

LD121149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Designs"]

[Text] A high-ranking American delegation headed by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has visited Pakistan. On the way home the White House envoy stopped off in Saudi Arabia. In both Islamabad and Riyadh the main theme of the talks was the granting of military and economic assistance to Pakistan under the pretext of the "need to rebuff the threat" to that country's security which has allegedly emerged in connection with events in Afghanistan.

Judging by news agency reports, at the Islamabad talks the question of the desire of the hosts to receive and of the guests from across the ocean to grant such assistance was not the subject of debate. The dispute was only about the sum involved. The overseas visitors proposed to allocate $400 million, while the Pakistani generals were asking for "at least 2 billion." The Washington representatives gave assurances that the 400 million is "only the start." In future both the United States and its allies intend to open the purse wider if Pakistan is sufficiently obedient in fulfilling the role prepared for it as the instrument of American imperialism's aggressive policy in southern and southwestern Asia, as envisaged by the notorious "Carter doctrine."

The choice of Pakistan as the initial link in the implementation of this doctrine is no accident. After the disintegration of the SEATO and CENTO military blocs it remained the only country in the region to maintain allied links with Washington in the form of the "cooperation agreement" concluded in 1959, which has clear military overtones. At the Islamabad talks the sides agreed to revise and supplement the American-Pakistani agreement with a view to strengthening its military aspects.

Pakistan is also moving into the foreground of militarist activity in that region today because the Islamabad regime has long maintained close political and military ties simultaneously with both Washington and Beijing, which are today drawing closer together and coordinating their actions in the struggle against socialism and the national liberation movement. Experience shows that the arming of the reactionary Pakistani military has always led to wars in South Asia and to the increasingly cruel suppression of the Pakistani people's own struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress.

In the present situation, where American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism are whipping up tension in that part of the globe, Pakistan's transformation into a military arsenal and a base for preparing acts of aggression against neighboring states constitutes a serious danger to peace and stability in Asia.

State Report on Pakistan

LD121519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[G. Valko "Rejoinder": "Things Do Not Tally"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State has published a voluminous report--running to 854 pages--on the implementation of human rights in 154 countries. It is hard to determine what this thick volume contains most of--hypocricy or malicious slander against many countries, deliberate exaggerations or hardened obscurantism.

People are already sick of the high-handedness with which Washington teaches the entire remaining world the principles of democracy and freedom, closing its eyes to daily violations of human rights in its own country. We can only sympathize with the compilers of documents of this sort who experience difficulties in the search for "style" to discredit the truly democratic countries or conversely to make out that some arch-reactionary regime is a model of the love of freedom. Things constantly fail to tally.

Here is one such "little inconsistency" which emerged in the above-mentioned State Department report. The State Department's opus contained many flattering words extolling Pakistan for its generous support to the so-called "Afghan refugees" or to be more precise the gangs of renegades and overt enemies of Democratic Afghanistan who have found refuge under the wing of Ziaul Haq's regime. "Pakistan," the report solemnly proclaims, "has eagerly shouldered a burden of humanitarianism..."

However, a few pages later a completely different motif unexpedtedly bursts out in this eulogy, for instance, that the present Pakistani president has deferred elections indefinitely, banned political parties, and extended the jurisdiction of the military courts. A fact totally "inappropriate" in this instance is also admitted: "Many people connected with the former government of President Ali Bhutto, executed last April are in custody without being charged or brought to trial."

There's your "burden of humanitarianism" for you: How are we to understand it now?

The State Department has not worked things through. It has failed to consider in full certain changes in the line which Washington is taking in strenuously transforming Pakistan into an outpost of its interventionist policy in Asia. Pakistan should now be extolled in every direction and no mention should be made of any "violations" there.

A report of this sort, as is well known, is compiled for U.S. Congress in accordance with the legislation on aid to foreign states. On the basis of its materials congressmen must decide to say whether or not it is worth rendering financial or other "aid" to a particular country. How then will Congress react now to the White House's decision regarding multimillion military subsidies to Pakistan? Will it close its eyes to the human rights issue?

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR LACK OF ECONOMIC BASE IN IRAN

LD121427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Glukhov article: "Iran: The People's Judgement"]

[Text] Tehran, February--A disorderly crowd of cars and people throngs the streets of Tehran from morning till night. At first sight you might not notice the tense anxiety in which the Iranian capital is living. But only at first sight, and only if you do not go straight to Taleqani Street. This street is an open wound, a cry of pain and anger, of the battered dignity of the Iranian people, flouted by American imperialism for so many years.

Having fenced off the sidewalk, bearded young men in khaki jackets and carrying submachineguns patrol the walls of the U.S. Embassy, which is located here. The question of the American hostages has not yet been resolved. There is no doubt that it must be resolved only by peaceful means and in observance of international norms. But there is another question--that of the crimes of American imperialism in Iran and its continual attempts to stifle the Iranian revolution, and Taleqani Street accuses, warns and exposes.

"The American tradition is killing, whether in Vietnam or on Zhaleh Square" (a square in Tehran where, under the shah, a peaceful mass demonstration was fired on--Yu.G.). This and other anti-imperialist placards have been fastened to the American Embassy fence. Alongside there is a long row of stands. On them are photocopies of personal files taken from the dossiers of SAVAK, the shah's secret police. These people are no longer alive. They died in prison torture chambers. And this sorrowful memorial is an indictment of the butcher's regime of the shah, who enjoyed the special patronage of the transatlantic "champions of human rights."

"Compatriots!

"For the sake of its own interests, American imperialism is prepared to besmirch the whole world with dirt and blood! Today the most important task is to defend the revolution and resolutely combat aggressive U.S. imperialism"--the newspaper MARDOM, carrying this appeal, is disseminated by an activist of the Tudeh Party.

Two women are collecting money to help the families of those who died at the hands of the shah's regime. Next to them a group of students are hanging up a new placard. It takes the form of a police announcement about a wanted criminal:

"Wanted by the Iranian people.
"Name and post: Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, foreign lackey and fascist.
"Hiding place: Under the wing of his American masters.
"Type of activities: Selling the motherland, killings, torture, theft and treason.
"Charge: Selling Iran, annihilating tens of thousands of people, stealing billions of dollars."

It is always crowded at the entrance to American Embassy compound. On display here are American secret documents and translations of them prepared by a group of "Islamic students and followers of Imam Khomeyni." Hunched up against the cold, a girl is quickly handing out leaflets printed on a duplicator. This is a new series of exposures. U.S. Embassy documents published by the students have already been issued in two brochures and these are also being disseminated here.

I leaf through the materials received. In their first statement the students sound the alarm about the activity of the CIA and the American Embassy in Iran. They note that literally everything is subjected to espionage: revolutionary organs, the army, the situation in national minority regions--Kordestan and Khuzestan, the economy, the mood of the masses.

The collections carry photocopies of documents. One is a report compiled on the basis of agents' information on the structure of the corps of Guardians of the Islamic Revolution--Pasdaran--with accurate data on their numerical strength in the capital and the provinces, on the border and in key places and training centers. There are even reports on Khomeyni's personal guard. Why such calculations and computations were made can can clearly be seen now that a U.S. military armada has approached the shores of Iran and the American press is openly discussing plans for an invasion of the country and publishing appeals for the overthrow of the head of the Iranian revolution. That means that "operation retribution" was planned in detail long ago.

Another possibility was also elaborated--that of continuing economic enslavement and keeping Iran as the patrimony of imperialist monopolies. The "program for commmercial actions in Iran" published by Iranian students says in particular: "The most important U.S. economic goal in Iran is to help American firms to regain strong market positions and make use of the opportunities it is expected will appear in 1980."

The comments on this document in the Iranian collection note: "For many years now American imperialism--the sworn enemy of the oppressed peoples--has held all-round dominance over vitally important economic arteries over a considerable part of the world, including in Iran." "The documents discovered," they go on to say, "show how well thought out and how dangerous are the Americans' economic programs aimed at paralyzing the Iranian economy and insuring its permanent dependence."

This warning is particularly topical now that Washington intends to launch an economic blockade against Iran, seeking to bring it to its knees. Answering your correspondent's question at his first press conference, Iranian President Bani-Sadr, speaking of the damage which U.S. actions are inflicting, noted the need to create an independent economy. But meanwhile, making use of the former dependence, the United States is shamelessly utilizing economic pressure levers. They are doing all they can to disorganize the Iranian economy and to discredit Iran and drain its life. It is not only a question of freezing Iranian assets in American bank accounts or refusing to buy oil.

Not far from Taleqani Street, on the facade of a huge building, is an advertisement of the prosperity which the American monopolies promised Iranians: "A General Steel refrigerator is a guarantee of a better life. General Steel at your service. Telephone 69473."

I try in vain to get through to the number given. As soon as the revolutionary storm was in the air, American businessmen and specialists packed their bags and left Iran. This sudden mass exodus left behind a flagrant picture of the dominance of foreign monopolies in the Iranian economy which had long been hidden from view. It turned out that in many sectors Iran did not have its own national cadres to replace the foreigners. They simply had not trained any, deliberately and intentionally, counting on permanent dependence.

It is becoming clear that the transatlantic benefactors knew how to "organize" Iran's economy in such a way that the destiny of whole sectors and enterprises depended on key components produced only in the West. Some trifle, some little screw is in short supply, and a whole production cycle is halted.

The washing powders Barf and Pars, which are familiar to the Soviet consumer, are not being produced. The United States is not supplying the detergent ingredient for them. The General Motors plant, where cars are assembled from components manufactured abroad, is idle. Tens and hundreds of other enterprises connected with the West are idle or operating at less than full capacity. When an exhibition was mounted in Iran of parts and materials, on foreign supplies of which Iranian industry depends, hundreds of products were represented!

These are the fruits of imperialist dominance. After a quarter-century during which American monopolies ruled the roost, Iran lacks a sound economic base. It remains a consumer, spending its national assets--oil--to pay for foreign goods and services. Exceptions are the joint Soviet-Iranian cooperation projects entirely oriented toward local raw materials and national cadres.

It is monstrous that a backward and ruined country should have cast to the wind, on Washington's orders, tens of billions of dollars to acquire U.S. arms. American imperialism carried on a double, even triple, business in Iran: It plundered its oil resources, made a fortune out of military deliveries, kept an entire army of military advisers at someone else's expense and used this country as its apprentice in the Middle East. This excessive expenditure took place at a time when the Iranian people was in dire need of bare essentials, buying from the United States three-fourths of the wheat consumed in Iran.

When imposing economic sanctions against Iran, Washington hypocritically states that they exclude food products and medicines. In fact this is a lie. The American imperialists are prepared to use hunger to stifle the Iranian revolution.

I was present when a store assistant gave a customer two boxes of American cornflakes saying: "These are the last. No more deliveries." Washington is artificially creating food supply difficulties for the Iranians. As a consequence of this coupons are already being issued for certain products in Iran.

There is yet another--behind-the-scenes--aspect of U.S. actions in Iran--participation in subversive activity against the Iranian revolution. A chance companion, an Iranian I flew with from Abadan, talked about frequent acts of sabotage in Khuzestan. He was convinced that it was the work of American agents.

Figures already published show that around 8,000 CIA proteges--SAVAK operatives--escaped and went underground. They have weapons and money. As the French weekly VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE reported, around 40,000 Iranian counterrevolutionary exiles are "champing at the bit" in Egypt and Israel. Essentially the American strategists are elaborating a plan to support internal counterrevolution in knocking together forces for external aggression relying on the Pentagon's military might.

In order to distract attention from these perfidious plans Western propaganda is fanning anti-Soviet hysteria and trying to drive a wedge into friendly Soviet-Iranian relations. Some people in Iran are swallowing the bait. On Taleqani Street I heard views on the "great powers," in which the Soviet Union and the United States were equated.

To reason in this way is to lose one's sense of direction and to overlook the real, sinister threat. In fact, the collections of materials circulated by students there is a cynically frank document about the "means and ends" of U.S. policy in Iran. It describes in black and white this country's role in the defense of American imperialism's oil and strategic interests right down to support for Washington's actions in the "Near East settlement" and assistance for Israel.

At the moment Washington is going all out to revive the past. To ignore these facts would be to betray the memory of thousands and thousands of victims--fighters against the shah and his American masters.

No, this will not be forgotten, especially during these February days when the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution is being celebrated. Iran is presenting the bill for the crimes of the past. It is demanding the convening of an international tribunal on the case of the exiled shah. Fearing exposures, Washington is opposed to this. But the trial is already in progress. American imperialism is in the dock.

MILITARISM ENTAILS FAILURE OF CARTER'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD121617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Intoxication of Militarism and Chauvinism"]

[Text] Washington, February--For many weeks now the United States has been living in an atmosphere poisoned by militarist intoxication. The frantic campaign of chauvinism and anti-Sovietism mounted by the U.S. ruling circles has reached truly hysterical notes, creating increasing alarm among broad sections of the population. You can get an idea of the extent of this alarm and concern from the thoughts of ordinary Americans--responses to President Carter's recent speech in Congress, which, as is known, once again voiced Washington's hegemonist claims to world leadership from a position of strength.

Here are readers' letters published in the capital's Washington POST. "And so, we have gone back to the old ways," writes Janet Neuman, a resident of the District of Columbia. "War hysteria is being fueled again. The 'villain,' as always, is someone else, although no one but ourselves is to blame for the fact that we got into this mess in Iran, although we ourselves (consciously or not) have put ourselves in an unenviable position."

And here is another letter, from (Z. Volp) of Maryland. It says, in particular: "The threat of war once again hangs over the world, encouraged by our administration's applause in response to President Carter's speech. We have still not come to our senses after the futile loss of people and billions of dollars thrown to the wind in the last war (in Vietnam), and still we resort again to the threat of war as a method of resolving energy problems.... We cover up our economic difficulties with such altruistic words as 'human rights' and 'freedom,' knowing too well that the only people who will get rich on this, as in any war, are the oil monopolies and military industry contractors. When will we realize that war has never led to a constructive solution to problems?"

More and more Americans are realizing not only the abyss into which Washington's proclaimed doctrine of blackmail and threats can lead the country but also that the deliberate stocking of fears and tension in Soviet-American relations under the pretext of the events connected with Afghanistan conceals a carefully thought-out design of the ruling circles--to make ordinary citizens reconcile themselves without a murmur to the policy of accelerating the arms race and to the additional heavy burden with which it is fraught for the broad masses, and at the same time to divert attention as far as possible, considering the approaching presidential elections, from the burning economic and social problems. It is no accident that many American commentators now arrive at the conclusion that President Carter, who is seeking reelection, is "faced with a nightmare in 1980"--inflation, which topped 13 percent last year, a production slump and the prospect of a sharp increase in unemployment by the time of the November election.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has made a principled assessment of the essence of the Washington administration's plans and tactics. Describing in his recent speech the atmosphere of militarist intoxication in the country and its leadership's present policy, he pointed out that the true significance of Carter's speech in Congress consists in making the American people "agree silently and passively... to a sharp deterioration of living conditions."

The draft federal budget for fiscal 1981 beginning 1 October, which was sent to Congress for approval a few days later, fully confirmed this conclusion. The budget not only provides for record peacetime military appropriations for next year and not only proposes giving the Pentagon more than $1 trillion over 5 years but also shows clearly that the administration intends to finance the new military programs by means of further belt tightening, an additional tax burden and by cutting social programs. In fiscal 1981 alone this means increasing taxes by $40 billion, and the majority of these funds will flow into the safes of arms manufacturers. It is not for nothing that the share prices of leading military contractors have risen 30-40 percent over the past 2 months (since Carter's 5-year military program announced in December). It was with good reason, therefore, that Patsy Mink, leader of Americans for Democratic Action, pointed out that the President has "opened his purse to the military and closed it tight to those in greatest need."

A certain prominent American once remarked that budget expenditure figures sometimes attest more openly to a country's socioeconomic and foreign policy than declarations and sworn promises by officials. It is particularly appropriate to recall that observation now that commentators here, analyzing the nature of the budget, are pointing out that it is a visible expression of the Carter administration's capitulation to the demands of militarist circles and hawks of every stripe, and at the same time a further illustration of the way the President has broken the promises which he gave the American people when he was a candidate for the White House. This time, as in previous years, not only the solemn pledges to seek to curb the Pentagon's appetite and to cut military spending by $5-7 billion a year have been buried in oblivion. Instead of this, Americans are witnessing how the master of the White House is persistently trying to insure that the military budget exceeds this year's level by $90 billion by the end of the 5-year program which he has announced.

The promises to balance the state budget, curb inflation and reduce the army of unemployed have also been thrown overboard. Suffice it to say that, as in previous years, a deficit to the tune of $16 billion has once again been planned in advance for the federal budget. And these are just preliminary estimates.

The administration's social policy has also undergone a profound transformation. As the Washington STAR recently pointed out, the President, who once regarded finding work for the deprived as a priority task, is now so concerned with inflation that he is prepared to tolerate a production slump and increased unemployment. But the situation in the economy today is such that, according to economists' forecasts, unemployment will rise to at least 7.5 percent by the end of 1980. This means that by the time of the elections more than 7 million people will be haunting the thresholds of manpower recruitment offices. It is not surprising that such prospects are arousing growing discontent with the administration's policies.

Speaking in Washington recently Senator Edward Kennedy sharply criticized the administration's domestic policy. The Carter administration, the senator declared, has turned aside from the problems which it promised to resolve in the race to the last elections.
[paragraph continues]

It has also turned aside, he continued, from the people who live constantly with these problems--people who find themselves jobless or who are on the point of dismissal; from the sick who are unable to pay medical bills; from the aged who are forced to choose between heating their homes and having food on the table.

The senator is not alone in his criticism. Working people voice their feelings and sentiments more sharply and with a worker's frankness. Accusing the President of attempting to avoid resolving economic and social problems, Eldon (Kallen), a spokesman for the United Mine Workers Union, declared in connection with Carter's speech in Congress: "Yesterday 20,000 miners had no work, and today they will be unemployed. We have heard speeches before, but what we want is action. When will these miners be able to go back to work? For next week 35,000 miners could be without work."

The same questions are mentally posed by tens and hundreds of thousands of Detroit car assembly workers and workers in the steel, construction and other sectors who have been put in the position of "superfluous" people. The number of such questions will certainly increase as the socioeconomic crisis intensifies in the country, however the ruling circles might try to submerge them in a muddy wave of chauvinism and anti-Sovietism, because there is no getting away from these questions. They are increasingly insistently demanding a reply.

WHITE HOUSE VOWS TO DESTROY OLYMPICS MOVEMENT

ID121335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 ID

[Text] "USA--to destroy the Olympic movement." We cite these words in the heading not by accident. The entire European and American press is reporting them today. They are the words of Cline, White House assistant legal adviser. He swore that the United States will destroy the Olympic movement if the IOC does not agree to adopt the U.S. stand. This statement, which reflects the viewpoint of the White House, has aroused a sharp response among IOC members and sportsmen who have arrived at Lake Placid for the winter games. The unceremonious conduct by representatives of the U.S. administration can only be described as scandalous. This was stated in particular also by Doublas Robie, former president of the U.S. Olympic committee, who said that the White House let it be known that it intends to destroy the IOC if it does not capitulate in the face of American pressure. Indignation has also been aroused by the speech of Secretary of State Vance at the opening of the IOC session, where he even forgot that he was supposed to open the IOC session, having been carried away with his political rhetoric and maintaining that allegedly the U.S. proposal to boycott the Olympics was all but dictated by concern for the welfare of this movement.

The U.S. media has extensively noted the unceremonious and crude pressure of the White House on the IOC, and stated that Carter is in effect scorning the charter of the Olympic movement which prohibits its use for political aims. Carter is using his pressure, also via U.S. allies in NATO, in order to thwart the Moscow Olympic games and to prove that he is capable of achieving this. The Olympic movement is not a White House creation but the property of all peoples, one that brings them closer together. It has never happened before that a president or some such person has tried to interfere with the fate of the Olympic movement, with the fate of sportsmen who have gathered to show their physical strength, stamina and skill, for his narrow political aims, the aims of an election campaign. Obviously, writes the U.S. press, the voters will also give their assessment of the unbalanced, scornful attitude of the White House bordering on unceremoniousness with regard to the Olympic movement and its fate.

JAPAN TO PARTICIPATE IN RIMPAC MANEUVERS

LD121550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] REUTER reports the Japanese Defense Agency has officially confirmed that Japan will take part in the forthcoming RIMPAC maneuvers, together with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The participation of Japanese Naval Forces in joint maneuvers, in spite of protests from the progressive public of the country, has now become a bad tradition, notes international journalist Lev Strzhizhovskiy. But the coming exercises cause particular apprehension. Even though the Japanese contingent will be merely symbolic compared with the fleets of the other participants, the point is that the combat flag of the Japanese Navy will appear in the Pacific Ocean for the first time since the war. The RIMPAC maneuvers are marked both by previous and the following circumstances: Earlier, in joint Japanese-U.S. naval exercises, Japan's National Defense Forces acted as attachments to units of the U.S. Navy. Now they are acting as an equal partner and are included in the squadron formed by the naval vessels of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The goal and tasks of this squadron are, in accordance with the program for the maneuvres, to gain the experience of active combat action. And so Japanese vessels are, for the first time since the war, going beyond the 600-mile zone in the Pacific Ocean where they waged war 40 years ago. They are going forth together with their old enemy and present ally--the U.S. Navy. This causes anxiety to the peoples of Southeast Asia, who lived through the aggressions of Japanese militarism. The United States has armed, trained and is now leading its ally, according to the so-called "security treaty", into the expanses of the Pacific Ocean. A debut like this for the Japanese armed forces intensified tension in this area of the world and gives rise to an atmosphere of distrust and fear. The Pentagon is trying in every way possible to assist the rebirth of militarism and the Samurai spirit in Japan. It seems that America is inclined to forget about Pearl Harbor, which became a symbol of the United States' national tragedy during the years of World War II. In the U.S. corridors of power they obviously comfort themselves with the hope that Japanese militarism can be steered in the direction dictated by Washington.

ZIMYANIN, OTHERS RECEIVE MPRP DELEGATION

LD081107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Useful Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of MPRP party workers headed by (G. Adya), secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 28 January through 5 February in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP.

The Mongolian comrades familiarized themselves with experience of the activities of CPSU party organizations in increasing the effectiveness of ideological, political and educational work in the light of the 25th party congress decisions. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section, the Moscow Gorkom, the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Minsk Gorkom, the Grodnenskiy Obkom and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Warm, friendly talks were held with the participation of Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and also B. Gotob, member of the MPRP Central Committee and Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANDREY GROMYKO'S VISIT TO INDIA

Meetings with Reddy, Gandhi

LD121636 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 12, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who arrived in India today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Indian Government, met with President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of the Republic of India.

N.S. Reddy and Andrey Gromyko had a friendly talk, which covered questions pertaining to relations between the two countries as well as some international issues.

On the same day, Andrey Gromyko met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Andrey Gromyko handed to the prime minister of India a message from General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

In the course of the talk which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, were examined questions of Soviet-Indian bilateral relations and mutual determination was expressed to strengthen and broaden them further on the firm basis of the Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The talk also covered topical issues of the present-day international situation.

Gromyko Speech

LD121818 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 12, TASS--"The current Soviet-Indian talks are being held at a time when the situation in the world has noticeably complicated and the process of detente is being put to a serious test." A statement to this effect was made today by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who is on an official friendly visit in India.

He was addressing a dinner given in his honour by India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Andrey Gromyko said that responsible for the deterioration of the international situation are imperialist forces, "above all definite circles in the United States, which are obsessed with the idea of military supremacy and would like to change in their favour the balance of forces in the world, to revive the 'cold war' times."

"Now they have chosen as a target for their attacks the Soviet move in support of the people of Afghanistan upholding its democratic gains in the struggle against the aggression unleashed from the outside. In so doing, the imperialists strive to picture things as if this step were the prime cause of the complications that have recently emerged in international affairs. This is an absurd and dishonest version," the Soviet minister stressed.

The minister stressed that "the action of aid to Afghanistan, which is in full conformity with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as with the UN Charter, is not directed against the neighbour states, is not detrimental to their interests, and, of course, cannot pose a threat to security and stability in that part of Asia and the world as a whole."

"An exhaustive answer to the question when and under what conditions the limited Soviet military contingents will be withdrawn from Afghanistan has been given by Leonid Brezhnev in his recent interview to a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA, Andrey Gromyko said. All other statements and guess-work to this score are a deception of people abundantly cooked in Washington's political kitchen, particularly in connection with the events around Afghanistan".

The minister also said that Washington needed the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan camouflage for its policy in order "to use it as a cover for the course of whipping up international tension, for undermining detente and for escalation of the arms race, which has already long been taken by it."

Andrey Gromyko cited as examples the decision to deploy new U.S. missile-nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the forming of a "rapid reaction strike force" by Washington and crude pressure on Iran. "Among the actions of this kind, he pointed out, are also intrigues directed at turning Pakistan into a seat of tensions, a base for further unfolding aggression against Afghanistan."

"If Pakistan further proceeds along this path, it will gain nothing good from this, and it will undermine its position as an independent state, Andrey Gromyko stressed. Its interests would be best served by a strengthening of its independence and maintaining good, friendly relations with all neighbour countries".

"The actions of the forces, which have unleashed the aggression against Afghanistan and are continuing this aggression, can be assessed only as a direct threat to the security and independence of peoples in the Middle and Near East and in South Asia, the Soviet minister stressed, and we can understand the concern of these peoples. It is quite justified, considering also the fact that this is also the direction of activity by the Beijing leadership, which is following the course of great-power hegemonic policy".

Rao Speech

ID122058 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 12, TASS--"Indo-Soviet cooperation in the economic, technical and scientific fields bears eloquent testimony to how two countries, notwithstanding their different socio-economic systems, may strengthen their bilateral relations to their mutual benefit on the basis of the Pancha Sheela [Nehru's five principles] of peaceful coexistence."

This was said by Indian Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao when speaking today at a dinner in honour of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who is staying in India on an official friendship visit.

Narasimha Rao said that such fruitful cooperation reflects the common endeavour of the two countries to build a better world. "Both of our countries have striven to raise the standards of living of our people through economic development and have always recognized that such development can best take place in an international environment of peace. India has never tired of reaffirming its strong conviction, both bilaterally and in various international forums, that nations have no alternative except to live in harmony, guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence".

The Indian minister said further: "We greatly appreciate the contribution made by the Soviet Union to initiate and develop the process of detente in Europe, for it is a process which has considerably eased the tensions which threatened the peace of that continent. We have looked at this development as the first positive step toward peace. We had hoped that this process would spread to other areas of the world."

Recent developments in our region, the minister went on, have caused us much concern. Their first effect has been to threaten the stability of the region and affect the prospects of international peace. We are convinced that inter-state relations must be governed by the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"We in India stand committed to pursue the policy of normalizing and strangthening relations with our neighbours. However, we must reiterate at the same time that any improvement of our relations with one country will not be at the cost of our established and time-tested friendship with other countries.

Narasimha Rao expressed satisfaction with the fact that Andrey Gromyko's visit to India is taking place at a time when the two countries are celebrating the silver jubilee of their economic relations. "In ten days from now," he said, "my colleague the co-chairman of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission Ivan Arkhipov will visit Delhi to particiapte in the joyous celebrations of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation, which are being held throughout the country." "We are sure that these visits will give us an opportunity to renew our pledge to the noble cause of yet closer bilateral cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and enable us to continue the fruitful dialogue on important issues which face the world today," the minister said in conclusion.

Start of Negotiations

LD121836 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 12, TASS--Negotiations between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR and P V Narasimha Rao, minister for external affairs of India, started here today.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of traditionally friendly Soviet-Indian relations and intention of the sides to continue the course towards a further development of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Several international problems of mutual interest for the Soviet Union and India were examined in the course of the negotiations.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM INDIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD121820 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--Close friendship and all-round cooperation between India and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen in the interests of our two peoples and serve the cause of peace throughout the world. This is said in a message sent to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin by India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The message expresses gratitude to the Soviet leaders for their cordial congratulatory message on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Republic of India.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV TO VISIT INDIA IN APRIL

BK120612 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov is to pay a long-awaited visit to India by early April, the pro-Moscow newspaper PATRIOT reported today.

In a Moscow-dated dispatch, the paper quoted unidentified sources as saying Marshal Ustinov would discuss some new bilateral agreements, including possible Soviet supplies "to meet India's strategic needs."

Marshal Ustinov's visit has been awaited since former Indian Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram visited the Soviet Union in 1977 at about the time India began diversifying its arms-supply sources abroad, taking less from Moscow.

GORYANOV MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

LD121601 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[M. Goryanov article: "An Important Milestone: 30 Years of Independent India"]

[Excerpts] Thirty years ago, on 26 January 1950, India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, proclaimed the longsuffering country a republic by the walls of the Red Fort in Delhi. That event marked the final elimination of the two centuries of domination by British colonialists.

An important direction in India's foreign policy course is the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. It is characteristic that neither during the election struggle nor after the elections did a single Indian political party of any significance cast any doubt on the fact that Soviet-Indian relations serve the two countries' interests and peace in the world.

Trade and economic ties are an important aspect of our cooperation. Their foundations were laid 2 February 1955 with the signing of the agreement on the construction of a metallurgical plant in Bhilai. Today about 70 modern industrial projects have been commissioned on Indian soil with help from the Soviet Union.

Metaphorically speaking, cooperation between our countries stretches from outer space, where earth satellites put in orbit by specialists from our two countries are in operation, to the depths of the earth, where Soviet and Indian geologists seek "black gold" and other useful minerals.

India's consistent struggle against imperialism has been assessed highly in the USSR and other peace-loving states. India has resolutely opposed the use of present events in Iran and Afghanistan by international reaction as a pretext for building up its military might and for attempts to torpedo the detente process. In an interview for the French radio station France-Inter I. Gandhi condemned the intrigues of the imperialists and their Beijing allies in South Asia, stressing that India is particularly concerned at President Carter's proposal to sell weapons to Pakistan. "Those weapons could be used against Afghanistan, against us and against the Pakistani people themselves," Gandhi said.

The country greeted with understanding the Soviet Union's assistance to the people of Afghanistan, since India, like many other developing states, has itself more than once been the target of pressure and blackmail from imperialist and hegemonist forces. [paragraph continues]

To this day tension prevails in its northeastern regions because of the actions of separatists and other antigovernment elements which are encouraged by the Beijing leadership. Several armed gangs from the Naga tribe, trained by Chinese instructors, are concentrated in Burma near the border with the Indian state of Nagaland. The Chinese special services and the CIA are active on India's borders with Nepal and a number of other states.

...In the foreword to the book "L.I. Brezhnev. Pages From a Life" which came out in India recently our party and state leader writes: "We favor giving new concrete expression to the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India and we are convinced that a great deal depends on joint efforts by the peoples of India and the Soviet Union to insure international peace and thwart the schemes of those who are playing with fire and who want to unleash a world war."

The entire 30-year history of Soviet-Indian relations provides a shining example of such fruitful cooperation.

PRAVDA CITES GANDHI INTERVIEW ON REGIONAL RELATIONS

LD051233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Indira Gandhi's Interview"]

[Text] Paris, 31 January--PARIS MATCH has published an interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Asked why she subscribes to a position close to that of the Soviet Union on many international problems, Indira Gandhi said: The Soviet Union has helped us. Its interests coincide with ours in many respects, whereas the United States pursues a world strategy that does not consider our interests. The United States is arming Pakistan and strengthening still more its relations with China. Asked whether India fears that the Chinese, already in Tibet, will again create a threat on the borders of Nepal and India, the prime minister said: If the Chinese obtain weapons, they may succumb to the temptation to use them. The question is, against whom? At one time they received weapons from the United States in order to combat communist countries but they used them against us. If they do try to launch a military adventure in India, I think it will not be for revenge but to divert world attention from their domestic problems. But they cannot hope that this adventure will succeed. The Chinese have already made territorial claims against our country, not only regarding territories they have occupied in the past but also regarding other areas.

Asked why India is not kicking up a fuss, as certain Western governments are doing, about events in Afghanistan and the sending there of a Soviet military contingent, Indira Gandhi said: Afghanistan is a neighbor of the USSR. And if a neighbor requests assistance, the problem is different.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET AID

LD121650 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 12, TASS--The liquidation of Amin's clique has been an important victory for the Afghan people--achieved as a result of a long and persistent struggle by the loyal sons of Afghanistan, said member of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and [Deputy] Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan A. Sarwari.

Addressing a mass rally in Balkh Province, he stressed that the USSR does not lay claim on the territory of other countries. On the contrary it gives support to many peoples, helping them to defend their independence and repel imperialist aggression. It is precisely such aid that the Soviet Union has given the people of Afghanistan, said I.A. Sarwari.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN BORDER AFFAIRS MINISTER ON 'REFUGEES'

LD121121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondents P. Demchenko and L, Mironov dispatch: "The Myth About 'Afghan Refugees'"]

[Text] Kabul, February--One of the "cards" which Washington and Beijing are intensively trying to play of late in their attacks on Afghanistan is the problem of the so-called "Afghan refugees" whose number is still allegedly growing on the Pakistani territory.

In Kabul the uproar raised around this question is regarded as another provocative intrigue against Democratic Afghanistan and here is the reason why: The Afghan Government which came to power late in December adopted several serious measures to repatriate the citizens who had left the country for various reasons. At present in the country there is neither hunger nor mass reprisals, nor any other causes compelling people to flee to foreign lands. Moreover, general amnesty has been announced.

In a recently published appeal the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan state that they "once again proclaim officially, decisively and in all sincerity complete freedom of religion and of national customs and traditions and complete freedom to follow these traditions and to perform religious rites." This puts an end, as it were, to the violations of legality and to the manifestations of voluntarism which existed during Amin's rule and which have now been ended. But even before this document appeared, local newspapers were reporting the homecoming of individual groups of Afghans and even large family clans.

From where, then, could so many refugees appear in Pakistan? Do they exist in fact and what kind of Afghans could end up there? We put these questions to Fayz Mohammad, Afghanistan's minister of border affairs.

The minister said that the attacks against our republic and its cooperation with the Soviet Union are launched now from various sides. The question of refugees is one of such fronts. We know that it is artificial and ill-intentioned.

According to the minister, the majority of the country's population is still leading a tribal way of life. About three million people are nomads. Since time immemorial they moved to the south in winter, and tribes from such provinces as Paktia and Nangarhar move to Pakistani pastures and return home in the spring. No obstacles were created to this seasonal migration.

The minister said that reports are coming to them that the Pakistani authorities have intensified control on the border, do not allow people to cross over to Afghanistan, and take hostages in the tribes. Such incidents occurred with the Mangal, Chamkani, Vana and other tribes.

The Afghans are compelled to stay on the Pakistani side. Many of them are intimidated and sent into the camps where American, Egyptian and other instructors are training sabotage groups. Similar actions are taken with regard to nomads from Badakhshan Province, with Chinese officers actively working among them. The minister stresses that the nomadic tribes are used by the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan as a kind of reservoir from which they draw hirelings.

There is also another side of the problem: By publicizing the camps where shelter was given to people who have allegedly fled the Kabul authorities, imperialist propaganda is trying to slander the present Afghan Government. Such propaganda seems to impress the West's man in the street. Methods and true reasons for creating the "problem of the Afghan refugees" around which such a hullabaloo was raised are being carefully concealed from him.

AFGHAN SUCCESSES AGAINST ARMED INFILTRATORS REPORTED

LD122130 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

The Afghan people together with units of the armed forces and the security service continue successful operations against gangs which are smuggled into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. As the TASS correspondent was told in the State Security Department of the DRA, a big gang who operated in Badakhshan Province was rendered harmless recently. This gang, which entrenched itself in mountain districts, made raids on peaceful villages, looted the population, killed party activists, women, children and aged people. According to reports by prisoners of war this gang kept in touch with its instructors at one of the camps for training terrorists in the territory of northern Pakistan, at a place called Chashmai, where they were instructed by 20 Chinese "advisors" in methods of killing and violence. They said that about 600 persons are being trained at one of the almost 50 bases of this type in Pakistani territory so as to be smuggled in a few weeks' time into Badakhshan Province. The group in the territory of Afghanistan was receiving arms, ammunition and clothes from that base.

What did these mercenaries do? According to eyewitnesses, they recently attacked the town of Tulyqan, Takhar Province, where they looted and killed population. They used medieval methods of torture against those who tried to offer resistance.

There is a surging wave of public indignation in the country at the atrocities and subversive activities of bandits smuggled into the country from Pakistan. At public meetings, now held in many provinces of the DRA, working people express determination to uphold the gains of the April revolution, which has entered a new stage of development, to give a rebuff to the aggressive plans of American imperialism, China and the reaction of the region who are encroaching on Afghanistan's independence and its territorial integrity. As was reported by Radio Kabul, the elders and chiefs of the Pushtu tribe of Jaji, meeting with the governor of Paktia Province in the town of Gardez, expressed unanimous support for the measures to effect the new stage of the April revolution. Speaking on behalf of their tribesmen, they expressed their determination to uphold the independence and sovereignty of their homeland and to defend the gains of the Afghan people.

SOVIET ENVOY IN PHILIPPINES DISCUSSES AFGHAN SITUATION

OW121145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Manila, Feb 12, KYODO--Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan only when the Soviet Government feels that threats to the sovereignty of that west Asian country are eliminated, Soviet Ambassador to Manila Valerian Mikhaylov said here Tuesday.

In a government television interview, Mikhaylov said his government forces' takeover of Afghanistan was carried out on the invitation of the Afghan Government to protect the country from foreign threats to its sovereignty.

The interview came a day after a strong statement from Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Xinren urging the Third World to unite with the industrialized and socially developed countries of Asia and Europe to oppose the Soviet's occupation of Afghanistan.

Ambassador Chen told a press conference Monday that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a "grave escalation of its hegemonistic plans--to tighten its ring of encirclement around the oil-producing area between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf." "It is another form of Hitlerian fascism which invaded Czechoslovakia and Austria before World War II" Chen told reporters.

Mikhaylov stressed that the Soviet Union was only invited by the Afghan Government to send troops and "our government said that we will only withdraw our troops when the threats to Afghanistan have been removed." Asked by government television to comment on the statement of Pakistan President Ziaul Haq that Soviet troops are only eight kilometers from the Pakistani border, Mikhaylov said, "I do not know where these things are coming from, but I will say that these are slanderous, malicious and provocative."

During the interview, Ambassador Mikhaylov said the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be held even if the United States succeeds in getting the support of a considerable number of countries for a boycott of the games. The summer Olympics will be held in Moscow with or without the United States, he said.

He also expressed confidence that Soviet athletes now competing in the winter Olympics in Lake Placid, New York, "will defend our dignity" despite the reports that they are being given a "hard time by the United States."

PRAVDA QUOTES UK JOURNALIST ON 'TERRORIST' ACTS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD121627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Admission by British Journalist"]

[Text] London, 8 February--Following a visit to the region where southeast Afghanistan borders on Pakistan and to Jalalabad, D. Norris, correspondent of the British newspaper THE DAILY MAIL, writes about bandit and terrorist acts committed by people being sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

On the outskirts of the Afghan city of Jalalabad D. Norris spoke with a group of religious figures. The Muslim ecclesiastics confirmed that the so-called "insurgents" are murdering people on the roads and committing acts of sabotage. "These are not 'fighters for a holy cause', but bandits. Pakistan provided them with Chinese rifles to enable them to provoke distrubances," they told the correspondent.

The British journalist saw the evidence of the bandits' handiwork: telegraph poles cut down and overturned and burned-out automobiles. The Austrian driver of one of these had been murdered by the bandits and two others had been "taken prisoner" and robbed.

"Robbery is the only possible motive for such actions," D. Norris writes. "With arms from neighboring Pakistan, the 'fighters for a holy cause,' are robbing and murdering while hiding behind slogans about defending Allah."

"The bandit rebels have only succeeded in provoking the local population's hatred," is the conclusion with which D. Norris returned from his tour Afghanistan.

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON SRV GOVERNMENT SHAKEUP

LD121625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Decree Published"]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 February--VNA reports that on the basis of a decision of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] National Assembly Standing Committee SRV President Ton Duc Thang today published a decree on appointments and changes in the SRV Government.

Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, vice premier and minister of national defense, has been released from the post of minister of national defense, to which Gen Van Tien Dung has been appointed.

Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, has been released from the post of minister of foreign affairs. Nguyen Co Thach has been appointed to that post.

Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has been released from the post of chairman of that committee. Nguyen Lam, who has also become a vice premier, has been appointed to the post of chairman of the committee.

Vice Premier Pham Hung has also become minister of interior.

To Huu has been appointed a vice premier.

Dang Viet Chau has been released from the post of minister of foreign trade. Le Khac has assumed that post.

Other appointments have also been made.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO VIETNAM CP ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD111541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the many millions of communists and the entire Soviet people we send to you and, through you, to the communists and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] our warm, fraternal greetings, friendly congratulations and most heartfelt wishes on the occasion of the portentous jubilee--the 50th anniversary of the creation of the VCP.

The formation of the Marxist-Leninist party was a fundamental turning point in the history of the Vietnamese revolutionary movement, which is inextricably linked to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and laid the foundation for a qualitatively new stage in the national liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina.

Creatively applying Marxist-Leninist teaching to the specific conditions of its country, the VCP, headed by its founder, Ho Chi Minh, rallied around itself the working class and broad strata of the working people and led them in the resolute battle for freedom and independence. The August revolution opened up a new era in Vietnam's history--the era of independence, freedom and socialism. [paragraph continues]

The rout of the French colonialists, the defeat of U.S. imperialism, the liberation of South Vietnam and the unification of the motherland--these are milestones in the Vietnamese people's historic victories gained under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Today the 50-million-strong Vietnamese people, with the active assistance and support of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, are solving tasks of the creation of the material and technical base of socialism on a countrywide scale. The Fourth VCP Congress program is being implemented despite the serious difficulties and obstacles created by the Beijing reactionaries who are trying to prevent the Vietnamese people from following their chosen path.

The Vietnamese people's struggle against imperialism and international reaction has the sympathy and support of peoples the world over. There is great satisfaction at the development of fraternal relations among Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The SRV is playing an increasing role in international politics.

Through its heroic struggle for the working people's interests the VCP has won great prestige among communists the world over. It consistently advocates the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the further cohesion of the socialist community countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Soviet people have sincere feelings of deep respect for the glorious Communist Party and heroic people of Vietnam. The fraternal friendship that has united the Soviet and Vietnamese communists for many decades is a sound foundation for comprehensive cooperation between our two countries' peoples. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in November 1978 reliably serves these goals. The working people of the Soviet Union regard aid to Vietnam as a vital matter and will continue to give it comprehensive support in building socialism and strengthening the motherland's independence.

In celebrating the 50th anniversary of the VCP's formation Soviet people express the firm confidence that, under the leadership of the VCP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, the SRV working class, peasantry and working intelligentsia will overcome all difficulties and will defend and consolidate the revolutionary gains and build a new life on the ancient Vietnamese soil.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people wish you, dear comrades, new successes in your noble struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and for peace and the security of the peoples.

Long live the VCP--militant leader and organizer of the Vietnamese people!

Long live the fraternal solidarity between the CPSU and VCP and the unbreakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship!

Long live Communism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee.

SUSLOV ADDRESSES EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS IN WARSAW

LD122100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by Mikhail Suslov, CPSU Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary at Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 12 February--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, of the 17 million Soviet communists and our entire people, I warmly greet the delegates of the Eighth PZPR Congress, all communists and all working people of fraternal Poland. [applause]

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, instructed me, dear friends, to pass on his cordial greetings to you and wishes for complete success in the work of your congress. [applause]

Comrade delegates, we have listened with great interest to the report of the PZPR Central Committee, which unrolled a picture of your party's multifaceted activity in the seventies. Fulfilling the program set out in the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses, the Polish working class, peasantry and intelligentsia were able to move forward and to insure considerable progress for the socialist homeland in all major directions of economic, social and cultural developments: the modernization of leading industries, large-scale construction in towns and in the countryside, a substantial increase in the treasures of science and culture, successes in public education, health, the creation of conditions for a more secure material and fully spiritual life of people. These are the good fruits of nationwide labor, which was clearly spoken of from this platform, and on which we give you heartfelt congratulations. [applause]

In all this we see with you the most important result of PZPR policy, of its Central Committee headed by that tireless fighter for the prosperity of socialist Poland and for the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist community and the world communist movement, our friend and comrade, Edward Gierek. [applause]

The report and the speeches by delegates have referred soberly and frankly also to not so simple problems and the difficulties which you are now facing. Just such down-to-earth and businessline talk, as we know, has been going on in your regional conferences and other meetings during the discussion of the guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee on the present congress. Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught communists such an approach to things; he considered that it was obligatory for the party to actively draw into the elaboration of policy each one of its members not only to lead the masses but also to learn from them and to heed their advice. Socialist democracy, popular initiatives and spontaneous activity are seen by Marxist-Leninists as a powerful means for success and overcoming difficulties arising in the complicated matter of building a new society. Of course, much effort and persistence are needed in order to successfully solve the tasks which you are posing yourselves, to gain further consolidation of the position of socialism in all spheres of life, in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

We are confident that this will be so. We are confident because all the necessary prerequisites exist for the further progress of socialist Poland. This includes the powerful economic base created over the 3 and 1/2 decades of postrevolutionary development of the country and the firm system of state management of society by the working class which has been tested in practice, the system of people's power, and finally the combat-efficient political vanguard which unites over 3 million convinced fighters for communism. Furthermore, it includes the socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism of the Polish working people.

The international solidarity of our parties and our peoples is of really inestimable importance for the development of Poland, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Our fraternal alliance and all-round cooperation is for us a source of inspiration; it multiplies our strengths and our opportunities. [applause]

The dialectic of development is such that the more multifaceted the national economy of each socialist country becomes the more need they have of each other, the stronger the need for close cooperation between them. Soviet-Polish links confirm these natural laws in practice. They are growing at a fast rate, they are growing quantitatively and qualitatively and their results are becoming yearly more weighty for the national economy of both of our countries. It is with great satisfaction that we can say and note today that the past decade was very productive in this respect. Soviet-Polish trade increased almost fourfold. Dozens of enterprises have been put into operation which have been set up by us together or with each other's aid.

The Katowice metallurgical combine is a new symbol of the friendship of our peoples and of the business cooperation of Polish and Soviet workers, engineers and technicians. The world has never known the construction of such gigantic enterprises in such a short period. Important results are achieved by sharing our potential in science and technology. A clear example of this, showing the high level of cooperation in this sphere, is the joint spaceflight by Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski. [applause]

Soviet-Polish links have already given our countries much and we are all agreed that they can give us even more in the future. In this regard, of great importance is the conclusion in the near future of the work to coordinate the national economic plans for 1980-1985 and the deepening and broadening of production cooperation and specialization to 1990. It is important that our joint plans for the future should proceed from the necessity of developing primarily the most progressive types of cooperation, those which can promote the achievement of the key aim for Poland and the USSR, that of raising the efficiency of production and the quality of output.

The interests of world socialism dictate the necessity of developing all-round cooperation among countries which have entered on the path of building a new society. In the economic sphere socialist economic integration is the chief way of solving the energy problem and several other problems which are acute in contemporary conditions. It is precisely for this reason that our parties are paying such great attention now to improving the work of CEMA, to the consistent implementation of the long-term special purpose programs of economic cooperation adopted by us together.

In the past years Soviet-Polish links in all other spheres of life also have become considerably more extensive and richer. The spiritual intercourse between our peoples has become even more fruitful. This has a firm historical tradition. The extensive exchange of experience between party organizations, twin towns, oblasts and voivodships, enterprises, workers' collectives, scientific establishments and creative unions, and contacts between tens and hundreds of thousands of people on a business and friendly, public and personal basis have become a daily practice.

All of this, comrades, is that very process of drawing together of the Soviet and Polish peoples and of strengthening their friendship, which has become a reality thanks to socialism, thanks to the great internationalist work of our fraternal parties. [applause]

Comrade Gierek's report and the speeches by the delegates to the congress to which we have listened contained many kind words about the Soviet Union and expressed feelings of affection and friendship for our people.

Allow me, comrades, to cordially thank you for this and to assure you that we reciprocate your feelings. Our party and the Soviet people will continue to do everything for the strengthening of the inviolable friendship with our Polish brothers, the people of socialist Poland. [applause]

Soon the Soviet and Polish peoples, the peoples of the other socialist countries and the whole of progressive mankind will mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the proletarian revolution and the 100th anniversary of the origin of the Polish workers movement. This year sees the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. It is a matter of honor for both our parties to mark these major dates by new and worthy deeds in the further consolidation of our fraternal alliance.

Respected comrades, the defense of the revolutionary gains, the joint struggle for the strengthening of peace and against the arms race and the threat of war, and the fulfillment of the communists' international duty to the liberation movement, all of this deepens the all-round cooperation and mutual actions of the states of the socialist community in the sphere of international policy. Our community is forced to carry on its struggle for peace and social progress in an atmosphere of sharp aggravation of the contradictions which are inherent in the capitalist system and the policy of imperialism. The capitalist world is in a fever. We well know that every time that the general crisis of capitalism is aggravated, the bourgeoisie tries to ascribe all the troubles and evils of capitalism to modern society in general.

That is what is happening now. On the threshold of the eighties the Western press is full of sombre predictions and prophesies. They threaten people with all possible misfortunes: from gradual extinction owing to a shortage of food and a shortage of energy to destruction in the flames of a total nuclear war. No, it is not civilization that is afflicted by crisis: It is social orders which are afflicted by crisis, those which are based on private ownership of the means of production and on exploitation of the working people. The familiar symptoms of this crisis are production facilities chronically running below capacity, huge unemployment, inflation and currency shocks in the economy, growing corruption, the deception of public opinion, the readiness to resort to authoritarian and adventurist methods when the domination of the monopolies in politics is threatened in the slightest way, the spread of amorality, spiritual bankruptcy and fear of what the next day will bring in the spiritual life of bourgeois society.

Among the many signs of an exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism, particular importance is being assumed by the obvious decline of the neocolonialist system by means of which imperialism has ruthlessly plundered peoples and, to a considerable extent, still continues to plunder the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle by these peoples for mastery of their own natural resources and for the rebuilding of international economic relations on a just basis is becoming more and more resolute and more and more organized. But to each upsurge of the liberation movement imperialism has but one answer: direct violence or the threat of force. Obviously frightened by the prospect of losing the opportunity to exploit the peoples of the developing states, the reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism are shipping up military hysteria and training special military formations for punitive expeditions. In order to be able to build up their military potential without restraint, these circles are stirring up yet another anticommunist campaign, advancing as their reasons--in quotes--the investment running into billions in the arms race and the mythical threat allegedly posed by the Warsaw Pact states.

In drawing conclusions from the most recent events, it is impossible not to note the profound interconnection between them. The aggression by China against Vietnam, the NATO decisions aimed at a new arms race, the deployment of enormous numbers of U.S. Armed Forces around Iran, the training and sending of armed terrorist groups into Democratic Afghanistan which forced the government of that country to request aid from the Soviet Union--all these are not random heterogeneous phenomena, but links in a single chain. They were born of the desire by imperialism and reaction to hinder by all possible means the growth of the struggle by peoples for independence, progress and a peaceful life. In these conditions, the importance of the Leninist international policy pursued by the states of the socialist community gains particularly in strength. This policy is based on inseparably linked principles of consistent adherence to the cause of peace and international security, combined with a firm defense of socialism and effective solidarity with the struggle of peoples against imperialist enslavement and any instances of hegemonism.

Recently, bourgeois propaganda has been more and more ready to pick up a novelty introduced into political life by the Chinese leaders. As the Beijing hegemonists threatened to punish Vietnam, so the United States is now talking about its intention to punish Iran and most recently even the Soviet Union. We can answer this simply: The times are past in which the imperialists could perpetrate any arbitrariness and deal with whomsoever they disliked. There are now forces in the world which are capable of giving an effective rebuff to those who claim the role of gendarme, no matter of what kind, global or regional. [applause]

The principled direction of the agreed policy of our socialist countries brings about animosity in the imperialist camp. Our class enemies are trying in every way to undermine the cohesion of the socialist states in order to diminish their influence on the course of world events and their ability to provide collectively for their security. The fraternal parties oppose such attempts by their unswerving determination to strengthen their unity in the struggle for common aims. [applause]

In May this year, it will be a quarter of a century since the founding of the defensive military-political organization of the socialist states, to which the Polish capital gave its name. All of its history is the history of a struggle for the solution of disputed questions by means of negotiations and for disarmament and the elimination of military confrontation. At the same time, the Warsaw Pact has been and remains a reliable shield for socialism and an important factor for peace. We can say with pride that in the hardest days for mankind, when storm clouds gathered on the international horizon, the firm and sensible position of our socialist alliance helped to stop recklessness and opened up the prospect of normalizing the situation.

Replying recently to the questions of the PRAVDA correspondent, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: We look to the future with optimism, and this is well-founded optimism. We understand that the deliberate exacerbation of the international situation brought about by American imperialism is an expression of its discontent at the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the national liberation movement, the strengthening of forces in favor of detente and peace. We know that the will of the peoples has driven a road through all obstacles to that positive trend in world affairs which is thoroughly expressed by the word detente. This policy has deep roots. It is supported by powerful forces and has every chance of remaining the leading tendency in relations between states. [applause]

The future to a decisive extent depends on the activity of the forces of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism and on the precise direction and unity of their actions. The international communist movement has always made a worthy contribution to this great cause.

One need not doubt that it will fulfill its historic mission at the present responsible moment too. [applause] Comrades, our party and the Soviet people value highly the fact that we are waging a consistent struggle against military threats, for the consolidation of peace and for the triumph of justice in the international arena hand in hand with People's Poland and with all the countries of the mighty socialist community. The cohesion of our countries and their cohesion with all the peoples who are struggling for peace, security and social progress serves as a guarantee for resolving the historic task of insuring a stable and just peace on earth. [applause]

Let me once again, dear friends, from the bottom of my heart wish your congress success in its work. May the unbreakable Soviet-Polish friendship strengthen. Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Long live peace and communism. [applause]

LAO, MONGOLIAN, SRV, DPRK DELEGATIONS LEAVE MOSCOW FOR WARSAW

LD121609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "En Route to Poland"]

[Text] The following delegations, which stopped over in Moscow, have left for Warsaw for the Eighth PZPR Congress: A delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; a Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] delegation led by D. Molomjamts, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), led by P. Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier and education minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; a delegation of the Korean Workers Party (KWP), led by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

JOINT GDR-USSR COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING IN BERLIN

LD130058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin, 12th Feb, (TASS)--A mixed Soviet-German commission meeting was held here today chaired, in accordance with the provision for rotation of this post, by State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, GDR first deputy foreign minister. The Soviet side was headed by Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR. Taking part in the commission meeting were: Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Goldbach, GDR deputy minister of national defense [as received]; and other official representatives. Matters of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting and there was full accord between the sides. The meeting took place in a spirit of unbreakable fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-SOVIET SATELLITE--Bulgaria is preparing for the launch of space satellite Bolgariya-1300. The weekly SOFIYSKIYE NOVOSTI says that next year, when the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state is marked this Bulgarian-Soviet satellite will be put into orbit. All scientific and technical equipment installed on it is being designed and developed in Bulgaria. Satellite Bolgariya-1300 will contribute to solving some of the most difficult problems concerning the relationship of the sun and the earth. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD]

U.S. BASES NOT IN TURKISH NATIONAL INTERESTS

LD121545 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 1 Feb 80 pp 12-14 LD

[P. Mezentsev article: "Leasing Both Earth and Sky?"]

[Excerpts] The raging violence in Turkey is a longstanding problem passed on from government to government, but of course in October B. Ecevit's cabinet was blamed for it with particular insistence. That is why the new government has begun with a package of measures designed to create closer links between the civilian and military authorities in the struggle against terrorism. However, Turkish newspapers write, "This package of measures to combat terrorism" and in particular the "toughening" of Articles 141 and 142 of Turkey's criminal code regarding prosecution for communist activities and propaganda threatens still greater confrontation between leftwing and rightwing forces, "thereby pushing them toward civil war."

At a meeting with S. Demirel 9 January, Chief of the General Staff K. Evren and the commanders of categories of troops, MILLIYET reports, demanded a rapprochement between the Justice Party and the Republican People's Party--the two leading parties, which represent about 80 percent of voters and hold 392 of the 450 seats in the Meclisi. However, there has never yet been real dialog between the leaders. True, Ecevit agreed recently to enter into a coalition with the Justice Party, but as yet there has been no reaction to this from Demirel. It is appropriate to recall that last summer U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher criticized Demirel, then in opposition, for not supporting Ecevit's cabinet enough. The Justice Party leader reacted sharply to this reprimand, undiplomatically telling the American "to mind his own business and use all his intellectual capacities for that."

The prime minister's meeting with military leaders was obviously connected with a move made by the Turkish Army Supreme Command a week before. As is well known, on 2 January they sent President of the Republic Fahri Koruturk a letter calling on "all constitutional bodies to unite, show solidarity and support one another in order to save the country from the dangers threatening it and to extricate it from the impasse in which it now finds itself." True, unlike the army "'memorandum' of 1971 this letter did not openly say the army would intervene in political life if its call is not heeded."

Something else has not gone unnoticed in the Turkish and foreign press: the fact that the military's message was handed to the president on the eve of the initialing of a new agreement on the American military bases on Turkish territory. There are no less than 26 of them there, the press calculates. The foreign press notes that the Pentagon is extremely interested in three bases above all: two of them--Sinop in the north and Pirinclik (near the city of Diyarbakir) in the east--are electronic tracking stations; the third is the major air force base of Incirlik, near Adana in the south of the country. The first two are equiped with huge radar antennas and other devices whereby U.S. National Security Agency and CIA specialists track Soviet aircraft and ships in the region round the clock and watch what is happening on Soviet territory.

In 1978, when the shah of Iran's throne began to topple, and with it the Pentagon's Iranian outpost in the Middle East, Washington lifted the embargo on weapons deliveries to Turkey and gave a free grant of $50 million "for the acquisition of armaments and combat equipment." Exploiting the difficulties Turkey is experiencing, the United States stepped up its pressure on Ankara and secured a 12-month agreement on the bases which expired 9 October last year.

In October, on the eve of the midterm elections, Ecevit's government, in order to "avoid any inconvenience," authorized the United States to use the bases through 9 January 1980. The temporary status of the American military bases in Turkey has now been extended to 22 February.

The initialed, but not yet signed, 5-year "joint defense" agreement includes a document laying down the fundamental principles of the relations between the United States and Turkey. There are also three appendixes envisaging $2.5 billion of American aid to Turkey to strengthen the latter's military potential.

Ankara is trying to represent this agreement as something inoffensive: The United States, it says, will be able to use the military bases only "jointly" with Turkey, the Turkish command will know every detail of what happens on the bases, Turkish servicemen will be able to visit them without asking the Americans and so forth. In short, it transpires that the Americans have been placed in a position where it will be impossible for them to move a step without Turkey's knowledge. Expectations across the ocean are different. "The consultations on using these bases," the ABC television company has reported, "are continuing because the Turks are insisting on joint control of them; the United States, however, regards this as unacceptable at the present time."

Broad circles of the Turkish public are resolutely opposed to the American military presence in the country. They believe the presence of the U.S. military bases not only infringes the country's national independence and sovereignty but also poses a threat to the very existence of Turkey's 44 million people. Senator S. Gursoytrak declared recently that the NATO and American bases may drag the country against its will into a "difficult position" in connection with the U.S. aggressive actions in the Near and Middle East.

Many Turkish press organs, noting the anti-Soviet fever gripping the Carter administration, stress that Washington is pushing the world, including Turkey, onto the path of an accelerated arms race. Prominent commentator I. Selcuk writes, analyzing the new agreement between Washington and Ankara: "We say 'No' to those who intend to lease our motherland's soil and skies to a foreign state."

Democratic forces are uring Demirel's government to seek new sources for boosting the economy and stabilizing the situation in the country. Above all, they point to the great potential economic capabilities of Turkey itself--which are now by no means fully exploited. They are calling not for "Atlantic solidarity" and the implementation of the "defense concept" but for broad businesslike cooperation with all countries in an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendship.

Suyetina Commentary

LD121840 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Libiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] Speaking in the Turkish Senate, Turkish Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu said that Turkey rules out the use of military bases for intervention in the affairs of other countries. The United States has long been insisting on the use of American and NATO military bases in Turkey for intervention in the affairs of sovereign states in the Near and Middle East.

These attempts have been in vain. Ankara saw through the maneuvers of the American diplomats.

The Turkish minister's statement shows once more that Turkey does not want to face the danger of being dragged into America's military adventures in the Near and Middle East and, at the same time, is unwilling to let American imperialism use Turkish territory for its aggressive aims against those countries. Turkey's attitude is better understood against the background of the dangerous situation that has arisen in the region as a result of the U.S. war preparations against Iran and Afghanistan that have assumed extensive proportions. By showing Washington the door Turkey has demonstrated its unwillingness to help in American intervention in the internal affairs of those countries. In fact, there is no doubt that those who want peace in the Near and Middle East and those who respect the legitimate rights of the countries in that region will properly appreciate this step by Turkey.

NORWAY AGREES TO 'DEPLOYMENT' OF U.S. ARMS

LD122150 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 12, TASS--The New York TIMES reported referring to official sources that the USA and Norway have begun the final stage of negotiations which are expected to lead up to the deployment of American arms and military equipment in that country. The newspaper explains that the question discussed is that of storing in Norwegian territory various types of American arms sufficient for equipping one U.S. brigade of 8,000 men. The brigade will be rushed to Norwegian territory in the event of "deterioration of the international situation."

Paris, February 12, TASS--FRANCE PRESSE reports from Oslo today that American arms will be taken to Norway already this year in order to "strengthen NATO's northern flank".

Oslo, February 12, TASS--Norwegian Defence Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg in his statement to the NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU, confirmed press reports about the preparation of the American-Norwegian agreement.

Stockholm, February 12, TASS--Washington's attempts to impose on Norway an agreement on deployment of American armaments in its territory in peacetime show once again that the Pentagon is making more active attempts to hitch its European NATO allies to Washington's dangerous militaristic policy, a policy aimed at intensifying the arms race, undermining detente. The report from Oslo was received in countries neighbouring on Norway with great concern. Thus, the influential Swedish newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET says that it "caused concern in Sweden and Finland."

After noting that "the report on the forthcoming American-Norwegian agreement has come in an atmosphere of an international crisis," the newspaper says that politicians in Scandinavian countries are very much concerned over a possible deterioration of the situation in the north of Europe in this connection.

FRENCH OFFICIAL SEES MARCHUK ON ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC TIES

LD130004 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology, Academician Guriy Marchuk received the chairman of the French part of the mixed Soviet-French commission on scientific, technical and economic cooperation, director of the department for economic and financial questions of the Foreign Ministry of France, Jean-Claude Paye. The sides discussed questions of further developing scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani, chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology took part in the conversation.

Henri Froment-Meurice, ambassador of France to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

Meeting with Patolichev

LD130006 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] External Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has met here in Moscow with Jean-Claude Paye who leads the French delegation to the current meeting in the Soviet capital of the bilateral commission for scientific, technical and economic cooperation. Nikolay Patolichev and Jean-Claude Paye discussed prospects of business contacts between the two countries. The Soviet Union and France have agreed to preserve till 1985 the trade growth rate they achieved in the past 5 years. Soviet-French trade has doubled over the period.

MARCHAIS SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN, OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD122206 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bobigny, February 12, TASS--Imperialism, and above all, American imperialism, is carrying out time and again interference and intervention against the emergent nations. We regard as legitimate the actions taken with a view to preventing imperialism from doing so, said Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, in a closing speech at the PCF national council.

Neither export of revolution nor export of counterrevolution--such is the essence of our stand with regard to the events in Afghanistan.

Georges Marchais said that there is one fundamental question concerning the events in Afghanistan to answer which one should have courage: Does the country which established a progressive regime have the right to conclude an agreement on mutual security with a friendly country allowing it to give a rebuff to outside intervention?

As a matter of fact, he pointed out, our adversaries would like to make our people believe that imperialism has the right to interfere whenever and wherever it likes, while socialism has no right to interfere with its actions but should give it the right to act.

We, French communists, he said, do not support and shall never support the stand of capitulation before the aggressiveness of imperialism.

Our 23rd congress clearly stressed that international solidarity is one of the fundamental principles of our struggle. And we are convinced that after Vietnam, Kampuchea, Angola, Mozambique, Iran and Nicaragua the lesson which is now being taught to imperialism in Afghanistan corresponds to the interests of the peoples and the interests of detente and peace....

The current developments, he went on to say, make me return to the question of the Olympic games. From this rostrum I want to voice my indignation at the inadmissible conduct of U.S. President J. Carter and his representative Cyrus Vance who arrived in Lake Placid to try to impose an outrageous diktat on the International Olympic Committee. It is quite understood that he was given a cold reception by the representatives of the sports world.

'UNUSUAL' SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENTS ON IRANIAN BORDER DENIED

LD122020 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

["New Fabrication of Carter Administration"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 12, TASS--American institutions circulate one after another false and long-denied rumours about "Soviet military activity" to the north of Iran. A new piece of misinformation came today from the Pentagon. Trying to distract the attention of Iranians from the real--and not mythical--threat coming from the American armada of warships, a Pentagon spokesman asserted that some "unusual" troop movements are taking place allegedly from the Soviet side of the frontier.

This new invention by the present U.S. administration may be accepted only by those who want to be deceived. It may be expected from the example of previous ideological subversive actions by misinformers that this lie will be also seized upon by the Beijing allies and yes-men of imperialism.

IRAN'S BANI-SADR, MUSLIM STUDENTS CITED ON HOSTAGE SITUATION

LD122124 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 12, TASS--President Bani-Sadr of Iran said in an interview with the Paris LE MONDE that the United States did not understand anything in our revolution. It ascribed the capture of the hostages to the savagery and fanaticism of the Iranians. After that it interpreted my appointment to the post of president as victory over the clergy by the "pro-West" politician educated in the spirit of French liberalism. It was mistaken in both cases. It did not understand that the occupation of the American Embassy by the students and my election represent two sides of the same medal--aspiration of our people for independence. If it recognized this fact it would be easy for us to release the hostages in the shortest period, probably even in the coming days.

Asked if he is going to wait till the completion of the investigation and extradition of the former shah before releasing the hostages, Bani-Sadr said that these two cases are not connected. He repeated that it would be sufficient if the United States admitted its responsibility and pledged not to interfere any longer in Iran's affairs.

Bani-Sadr also said that as a preliminary condition for a release of the American hostages, the United States should admit in public its crimes committed in Iran during the rule of the overthrown shah.

A representative of the Iranian students--followers of the imam's line--stated here that the students will release the American hostages if ordered by Ayatollah Khomeyni. However, he added, we do not expect such an order from him. Touching on President Bani-Sadr's statement on the possible release of the hostages in the coming days, the students' representative stressed that all Bani-Sadr says without Khomeyni's approval is not compulsory for them. He said they will fulfill any order of the ayatollah even if it concerns the release of the hostages.

LEBEDEVA COMMENTS ON 'GOOD NEIGHBOR' POLICY TOWARD IRAN

NC121430 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Dear listeners: The Soviet press has published a TASS announcement revealing the CIA's forgery which was aimed at accusing and calumniating the Soviet Union's good-neighborly policy toward Iran.

Our commentator Vera Lebedeva writes on this subject: America's propaganda machinery and mass media, relying on reports by America's special services, spread rumors of Soviet troop movements on Iran's northwestern border. In addition to the publication of these baseless rumors, the American propaganda network--contrary to truth--claims that apparently the Soviet Union intends to put pressure on Iran and that the Soviet Union has even prepared for aggression against this country.

These forgeries of the CIA have been secretly placed at the disposal of the Iranian Government. The TASS announcement states that some Iranian officials do not want to understand the true essence of Soviet policy toward Iran and are making incorrect statements on the basis of these forgeries, while Iran's social circles are well aware that Soviet relations with your country are based on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs and on principle of peace and cooperation and strong good neighborliness. These relations between the Soviet Union and Iran were established from the very first days of the foundation of the Soviet Government and have stood the test of time successfully.

In your country they also know that the Soviet Union has decisively supported Iran's revolution, which is now celebrating its first anniversary. In the most sensitive period of the revolution, when imperialist powers were hatching plots against Iran and were preparing for armed intervention in Iran's affairs, the Soviet Union announced that foreign intervention in Iran's affairs is illegal. As you know this support by the Soviet Union for Iran's revolution was greatly valued.

By publishing lies about the Soviet Union's policy, the American officials want to distract the attention of the Iranians from the rough pressure that America is applying to your country. While bellowing about the imaginary threat apparently from the Soviet Union against Iran, Washington continues the formation of a 110,000-strong rapid reaction force which is intended, above all, for war activities in the Persian Gulf region; has stationed its aircraft carriers near Iranian coasts; and is striving to place new military bases in the area at the disposal of the American Defense Department's militarists.

American imperialists are untiringly discussing the creation of a new military bloc in the region which can replace CENTO, the order of which was disrupted as a result of blows by the Iranian revolution.

In the light of the aforementioned facts, it is clear that America's aggressive policy, not the imaginary Soviet threat, is the true threat against Iran.

The TASS statement reiterates that the Soviet Union supports the expansion of good-neighborly relations with Iran.

SAVCHENKO DISCUSSES FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

NC121617 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] We know that in the struggle for the victory of the revolution, the people of Iran have shown brave heroism and self-sacrifice, a struggle that was very difficult. It is appropriate here to quote from a letter from one of our listeners, Amanollah (Khokani), who writes: The people of Iran have not only been confronted with the resisting forces of the country's old regime but from the start U.S. imperialism too acted as an enemy of the Iranian revolution.

U.S. imperialists attempted to keep the shah on the throne, thus continuing their colonization of Iran. Hundreds of CIA agents were dispatched to Iran to destroy the unity of the patriotic forces and end the revolution. The hotheads of Washington--who show no limits in their activities--were prepared to resort to direct military intervention in Iran. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for taking action, at a sensitive moment, against the designs of the imperialist United States and giving Washington a decisive warning. This policy was a great help to our revolution.

Dear listeners, truly the shah's regime, which could no longer lean on the armed support of its American allies and protectors, fell under the pressure of the heroic movement of the Iranian people. On 11 February a new stage began in the history of Iran, the beautiful ancient country. It is a source of satisfaction that the Soviet Union was the first to congratulate the Iranian revolution on its victory and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic. In this new stage the country faced important duties in eliminating the remnants of the shah's despotic regime, the reparation and reconstruction of the national economy which had been destroyed as a result of the policies of both the shah's clique and the deeds of Western monopolies, as well as elimination of Iran's reliance on the United States. Unfortunately, right from the beginning the Iranian people's attempts in this respect met with resistance from those very U.S. imperialist circles who have by no means abandoned their designs to return the previous order to the country. A large part of the documents found by the students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran exposed the indecent steps of U.S. imperialism which is engaged in an undeclared war against the people of Iran. Spying, plots to create revolt and disorder as well as blackmail are part of the tricks used in this war.

Washington's anti-Iranian activities have gained special intensity in recent months: It sent its powerful fleet close to Iranian shores and in fact announced economic sanctions against this country. As we know, Washington had the intentions to involve the United Nations in these activities. However, the U.S. intrigues were defeated by Soviet policy in the United Nations Security Council. This Soviet policy once again showed that the Soviet Union has feelings of friendship for Iran and totally respects the rights and sovereignty of the Iranian people. The inclination of the Soviet Union to continue such a policy was evidenced in the cable sent by Leonid Brezhnev to Iranian leaders on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution. The cable to Ayatollah Khomeyni said that it is hoped that future Soviet-Iranian relations will also be firmly based on friendship, equality and noninterference in each others' affairs and that the development of relations on this basis will serve world peace and security.

VARIATION TO BREZHNEV'S TELEGRAM TO KHOMEYNI

Comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Sends Congratulatory Telegram to Ayatollah Khomeyni" published in the 11 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1 with the text of Brezhnev's message front-paged by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 February 1980 reveals the following variation:

Last paragraph, penultimate line PRAVDA reads ...other's internal affairs....

OMAN AGREES TO UNITED STATES' USE OF NAVAL, AIR FORCE BASES

ID121510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown announced in Washington that he views with optimism the possibility of the United States' use of military facilities in a number of countries of the Near East, REUTER reports.

Washington has begun brisk diplomatic activity in the area in the search for strong points to conduct its aggressive policy from. It is true the U.S. defense secretary did not elaborate which specific states in the Near East had given their agreement. However, a highly-placed official of the State Department did it for Brown and AP quotes him. It follows from his statement that Oman has agreed in principle to grant the use of its air force and naval bases.

The agreement, which is now to be endorsed by U.S. President Carter, was concluded during the visit to Oman by the U.S. delegation led by Bartholomew, a highly-placed official of the State Department.

PDRY, USSR RATIFY FRIENDSHIP TREATY IN 'ACCORD' WITH COMMON INTERESTS

LD111522 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Aden, February 11, TASS--On February 10, 1980, in Aden Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Feliks Fedotov and Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Salih Muhammad exchanged instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which was signed in Moscow on October 25, 1979, by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

Speaking at the ceremony of exchanging instruments of ratification, Salim Salih Muhammad has said that the treaty fully accords with the interests of the Yemeni people and the peoples of the USSR. It is based on the observance of the principles of respect for national sovereignty and national independence, equality and disinterested aid.

We are confident that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are strategic allies of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other Arab states in the struggle against Zionism, imperialism and reaction, against the traitorious Egyptian-Israeli collusion.

Some people are trying to fan up a hostile propaganda campaign around the treaty between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The aim of this provocative fuss is to mislead the public opinion of Arab countries and to further imperialism's aggressive plans, aimed at undermining progressive Arab regimes, splitting the unity of Arab ranks, knocking together aggressive military blocs against the Arab national-liberation movement. We highly appreciate, said Salim Salih Muhammad, the USSR's support and disinterested aid to our country and shall ever be true to friendship with the great Soviet Union.

GRANTING BASES TO U.S. WOULD THREATEN SOMALI INTERESTS

LD121454 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Vladimir Kostin commentary]

[Text] It was recently reported that Reginald Bartholomew, director of politico-military affairs in the U.S. State Department, is in Mogadishu for talks with Somali leaders.

This visit is part of the United States of America's current strategy and policy in the regions surrounding the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and the Gulf. The Pentagon is not satisfied with its base on Diego Garcia. It needs new bases for the task force to be used against progressive regimes in the regions. As I see it, the bases best suited for its purpose lie in Somalia. Everyone knows what reward the Pentagon will give in return for territory and what it will (?do) for national interests--large quantities of U.S. arms.

The Washington POST says President Carter wants to make use of Somalia. The purpose of Reginald Bartholomew's visit to Somalia is to have talks with the leaders of that country on what quantities of arms will be given by the United States of America, how these arms will be used, and also to find bases in that country for the officers and men of the task force. All this shows that the United States is forming a military alliance to help its forces oppress the region surrounding the Indian Ocean. The forces of this alliance will be stationed in those countries of the region that (?serve Western interests). It has been said that in addition to Somalia, these countries include Saudi Arabia, Oman and Kenya, which Reginald Bartholomew will visit after ending his visit to Somalia. Earlier, Israel and Egypt--staunch lackeys of Washington--agreed to supply the United States with military bases with full facilities. When these countries agreed to earmark sites for military bases, they should have thoroughly considered the dangerous consequences that such action entails.

First, the presence of a foreign military base in a country has never safeguarded that country's national sovereignty; on the contrary, it has always led to its violation. Moreover, it prevents the country from pursuing an independent policy. Second, since such action endorses the anti-people policy pursued by the imperialists and facilitates the implementation of imperialism's plans to crush the national liberation movements in Africa, it is tantamount to a betrayal of the struggle for the continent's total liberation. The third and most important point is that such military alliances can lead to a dangerous military confrontation. Not to be aware of [words indistinct] since steps taken as a result of (?arrogance), hatred and adventurism can lead to war [words indistinct].

This is just one of the many thoughtless actions committed by the U.S. military and political authorities.

MUHAMMAD ALI MISSION TO AFRICA ON OLYMPICS NOT SUCCESSFUL

LD051838 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Here is the rejoinder of the observer of PRAVDA, newspaper of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with the trip to Africa of world boxing champion Muhammad Ali with a view to making the countries of the continent take part in a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

This trip was undertaken at the personal request of the chief of the U.S. administration, President Carter. The PRAVDA observer writes: Obviously, not having understood well the schemes of the White House, Muhammad Ali accepted the mission proposed to him. On board the plane specially put at his disposal, he left for an itinerary including Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria, Liberia and Senegal. However, as indicated by the Washington POST, events have not everywhere followed the plan set by the White House. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania refused to meet the Washington emissary. In the course of a press conference held there, Mumammad Ali found himself in an embarassing situation. He could not answer a question by Tanzanian newsmen on why he should have let himself be used in attempts to drag Africa into a campaign for the stupid interests of the U.S. administration. Having been told by journalists that the Soviet Union aids the national liberation movement in Africa, the famous boxer was surprised. I have never heard of this in America, he said; perhaps I am being used for dishonest schemes. Arriving in Kenya, Muhammad Ali said that if he had been more aware of U.S. policy in Africa, he would not have agreed to this tour. However, the trip of Muhammad Ali to the African countries goes ahead, always with dishonest aims. In the mouth of Muhammad Ali, words against the Soviet Union alternate with confessions like this: I did not know that the question of the struggle of my African brothers against the racist regimes in southern Africa is so much at stake. The famous athlete finds himself dragged into an adventure which is not very glorious.

OAU CONDEMNS BRITISH POLICY IN RHODESIA

LD121524 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In Addis Ababa the current meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity has condemned the British policy in Rhodesia and demanded that Britain fulfill its obligations taken at the London conference on Rhodesia. Andrey Dolgov comments:

Every passing day more and more news comes from Rhodesia in evidence of the British administration's perfidy and hypocrisy. The British authorities condemn the presence of South African troops, use Rhodesian security forces against the Patriotic Front supporters, keep thousands of political prisoners in jail and hamper the return of refugees. Lord Soames and his officials turn a blind eye at the terrorist activity of Abel Muzorewa's so-called auxiliary force and resort to distorting the facts by accusing the parties involved in the Patriotic Front, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) for one, of intimidating the voters. However, one can hardly ignore the facts. Yesterday, after the second within a week attempt at the life of the ZANU leader, Robert Mugabe, it became clear that a real hunt against the liberation movement leaders had begun. The British governor says he is horrified but does nothing against the terrorists and murderers. Ignoring the facts, he accuses of violence not those who shoot and explode bombs but those who are the objects of violence, and although Lord Soames took upon himself additional authority last week he failed to direct it against the Muzorewa group. Instead he imposed new restrictions on the patriotic forces' election campaign.

And so the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity had enough ground for accusing Britain of striving to bring to power the Muzorewa group and to establish in Salisbury a puppet regime that would meet the interests of imperialist powers and South Africa. The OAU Ministerial Council decided on sending its observers to Rhodesia. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia urged Britain to increase the number of observers from the Commonwealth nations. Africa is interested in Rhodesia's peaceful transition to true independence and that's why it insists on holding free and fair elections. But what will Africa do if the forthcoming elections on 27-29 February prove to be another [word indistinct]. Dr Kaunda says in this case the liberation struggle will continue and Zambia will support it. Independent Africa can hardly choose another alternative.

RAUL CASTRO: 'APPROPRIATE MEASURES' TAKEN DUE TO U.S. THREAT

LD071623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Call for Vigilance"]

[Text] Havana, 30 January--The dangerous turnabout in U.S. foreign policy has been roundly condemned by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee, first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Speaking in Havana, R. Castro said that Washington's policy, characterized by frantic attempts at economic and political blackmail against the Soviet Union, has brought about a dramatic and dangerous deterioration in the international situation. Considering Cuba's geographical proximity to the United States and the hatred of the Cuban revolution felt by the most reactionary and aggressive U.S. circles, which determine U.S. foreign policy, the threat to us Cubans posed by the cold war course now being steered by the U.S. administration scarcely needs stating, R. Castro stressed.

Under such circumstances, the Cuban leader pointed out, we must be constantly on the alert. He said that in the face of the growing threat to Cuba and Communist Party and the Cuban Government had taken appropriate measures, and he called on Cubans to be vigilant.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS 6 MONTHS OF CIVILIAN RULE IN ECUADOR

LD111303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[R. Tuchnin: "Ecuador: Reaction Issues a Challenge"]

[Text] This month it will be 6 months since Ecuadorean Armed Forces representatives handed over to President Jaime Roldos the mandate to run the state. The 7-year period of military rule came to an end and after prolonged and fierce election battles the country embarked on the path of constitutional development.

Perhaps it is still too early to summarize the results of the government activity but it is worth dwelling on some of the features reflecting the changes in Ecuador's sociopolitical life. The fact that the country's civilian authorities have declared their resolute adherence to the constitutional norms of government seems important. "We should now embark on the implementation of democracy," President of the Republic J. Roldos said in one of his recent speeches. There are definite changes in this direction: Under the influence of the strengthening movement of working people the anti-worker decrees, which violated the rights of trade unions, have been revoked; there has been an amnesty for trade unionists and politicians who were unfairly convicted by the last regime; the legal status of certain democratic organizations has been restored.

In the socioeconomic sphere the government has adopted measures such as raising the minimum wage, issuing a decree freezing as of this year the prices of basic foodstuffs; and approving a 5-year plan for the development of the Ecuadorean economy which envisages in particular the strengthening of the state sector and the national foundations of the country's petroleum industry.

As for the new government's foreign policy, here one must note above all the establishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba and Vietnam and actions in support of the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle.

Although all these are only the first steps, they have already given rise to a surge of spite in the camp of the Ecuadorean oligarchy which regards them as a danger to its long-standing privileges. Virtually nothing has yet been done in the sphere of implementing the promised agrarian reforms, and the clan of latifundists--those several hundreds of landlords who own the best lands--have already taken up arms against the new government. In step with them march the major trading and financial big shots, linked with American capital.

The tactics of Ecuador's reactionary forces are not outstandingly novel: There is still the same sinister intention to "destabilize" the situation and cause chaos and disturbances in order thus to attempt to undermine the constitutional system and hinder the course toward democratic transformations.

In this respect their actions during the recent student demonstrations, which took place in Quito and other cities, are significant. Thus, during one of the demonstrations organized in the capital, thugs from extreme leftwing groups appeared on the streets and started provocatively to throw stones at the police, burn automobile tires and deliberately to block traffic.

Ecuador's democratic public circles note that rightwing oligarchic circles and Maoist groupings are directly involved in the antigovernment actions. It has become known that (Luis Naboa), owner of a very large banana company allocated the sum of 200,000 sucres for these purposes. It has been proved that many provocateurs were backed by Chilean junta leader Pinochet's secret service agents. Not for nothing did the pro-Beijing leadership of the so-called "People's Democratic Movement" hurriedly show its solidarity with the raging leftist extremists.

In the opinion of many local observers it is a question of the first serious attempt by the Ecuadorean reaction to put the new regime to the test. In an address to the people, the country's government condemned the sallies by the extremists "who are acting in the interests of the oligarchy and who are seeking to destroy the democratic system the establishment of which required such great effort."

There is no doubt that aided by such actions the big shots of the local oligarchy intend to pressure the government in order to undermine the process of democratization and to prevent the implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations. These conspiratorial plans also completely suit U.S. monopolistic capital which fears for its positions in Ecuador.

The danger of pressure on the Ecuadorean Government from the United States increases still further in the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria and militarist psychosis which has now been unleashed by the U.S. administration over the "Afghan question" which they themselves created.

Recent events in Ecuador bring to the forefront of the political struggle questions of the unity and cohesion of the whole people. Summarizing the results of the past year, the Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] Central Committee, in an address to the working people, noted the considerable progress toward the unification of anti-imperialist, democratic forces and increasing working class unity. The PCE urged the Ecuadorean people to step up the struggle to consolidate national independence, in defense of democracy, against the dominance of imperialist monopolies and of the oligarchy which are the main obstacle on the country's path to progress.

PRAVDA REPORTS 4 FEB KUZNETSOV SPEECH TO ELEKTROSTAL VOTERS

LD121353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report on 4 February meetings of Elektrostal voters with V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "The Soviets--Real People's Power"]

[Text] The role of the soviets in the life of our society is enormous. Closely linked with labor collectives, the people's deputies do multifaceted work to successfully implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The program for the further development and deepening of social democracy is being consistently implemented in the light of the USSR Constitution--an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. The preparations for the forthcoming elections are evidence of this.

On 4 February in the city of Elektrostal near Moscow voters met with Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is standing as a candidate for the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet for the Elektrostal Electoral Okrug.

The participants stressed the party's leading role in the people's life. The proposal to elect an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was greeted by warm applause.

Hero of Socialist Labor V.D. Postnikov, a steel worker at the Elektrostal plant--the candidate deputy's agent--and other speakers stated that to vote for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people is to vote for the motherland's further prosperity and for peace throughout the world.

Elektrostal working people are greeting the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth in a worthy manner and are marking the RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections with shock work. This was discussed by A.I. Rassadin, first secretary of the Elektrostal Gorkom, who opened the meeting; V.I. Khizov, secretary of the Elektrostaltyazhmash Production Association Party Committee; V.N. Komarova, city trade administration worker; V.N. Zhuchin, director of the Elektrostal plant; A.P. Vorontsova, team leader at the No 9 Mosoblstroy Trust; and Ye.N. Rovenskaya, student at the Elektrostal branch of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys.

A speech was delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov, who was warmly greeted by the voters. He conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the working people of the city of Elektrostal.

This information was received amid tumultuous prolonged applause.

After thanking the collectives which nominated him as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, V.V. Kuznetsov said that he attributes this enormous trust wholly to the great and wise Communist Party.

In accordance with a fine tradition, during the election campaign we summarize the results of the path we have traveled, look into the future and, gage our strengths and potential for attaining new heights in communist building. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" stresses that as a result of the party's multifaceted organizational and political work and the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia our motherland has made considerable progress in the past decade and a half in all spheres of communist building.

All the Soviet people's achievements and emergence of the land of the soviets at the heights of developed socialism, the speaker stressed, are rightly linked by us with the multifaceted work of the Communist Party its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--a loyal perpetuator of the great Lenin's cause, outstanding statesman and politician of modern times and of the international communist and worker movement, and consistent fighter for peace.

The close cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee and Soviet people's ardent gratitude to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his untiring activity for the good of our people and the whole of progressive mankind, were vividly expressed in the unanimity with which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was named as first candidate deputy by numerous labor collectives in all the country's republics.

The candidate deputy described the country's achievements since the time of the last RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections. Throughout these years Soviet people have been progressing confidently along the path of communist creation. In the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the country achieved considerable successes in developing the national economy, further boosting the people's material and cultural living standard and strengthening defense capability.

Russian Federation working people make a weighty contribution to the Soviet Union's common achievements, and all sectors of the republic's economy are developing at a steady pace. The candidate deputy particularly noted the successful work of working people in Moskovskaya Oblast and Elektrostal city.

And it is perfectly clear, he continued, that the greater our country's economic might, the more reliable the guarantees of our peaceful life. These guarantees are created by the labor of the entire Soviet people, and it can be said that every ton of steel and every machine produced at our plants and every pood of grain grown by the working people in our fields is a contribution to the cause of insuring peace and security.

Our successes in economic development could be even more considerable, the speaker continued. However 5-year plan targets are not being met in a number of categories. The struggle for production efficiency and work quality, labor productivity growth and the achievement of high end results have still not become the basis for the everyday activity of many enterprises and associations. These and other shortcomings were discussed very pointedly and frankly at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech and at the 2d USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum demanded that responsibility for the fulfillment of national economic plans be increased, labor collectives' creative potential more fully utilized, their initiative developed and an uncompromising struggle waged against violations of labor and state discipline.

The speaker went on to note that the party displays tremendous concern for insuring peaceful conditions for the implementation of communist building plans and for maintaining and consolidating peace on earth.

The peace-loving foreign policy course elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress is being consistently pursued. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, carries out truly titanic fruitful activity in elaborating and implementing fundamental foreign policy measures. The main result of this party courage has been 35 years of peace, of which the Soviet people are enjoying the benefits.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave a profound and clear Marxist-Leninist analysis of the current complex international situation in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent, the speaker stressed. Two opposing tendencies are clearly discernible in international affairs. On the one hand the consistent and creative pursuit by the socialist countries of a policy of peace, detente, and disarmament has made it possible to achieve a great deal in the past 10 years. The cold war began to give way to cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous basis, and to a joint search for ways of reducing the level of military confrontation. The national liberation process in Asia, Africa, and Latin America has intensified.

At the same time there is also evidence of the activation of forces opposed to detente. The deliberate exacerbation by imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, of the international situation is its response to the strengthening of socialism's positions and the growth of the workers and liberation movements. Here the tone is set by U.S. leadership circles, which have set a course toward whipping up the arms race, have advocated in NATO the deployment of new types of nuclear missiles on the territory of European countries and have arbitrarily and unilaterally curtailed the program of international peaceful cooperation and are striving to impose their diktat on peace-loving peoples by force.

All these attacks, the speaker said, cannot shake the Soviet Union. Our country's history shows that hopes of this kind are groundless. In the current complex conditions the Soviet Union, firmly following the Leninist foreign policy course, continues to struggle persistently for the relaxation of international tension and for peace and international security. And the greater our country's economic might and the stronger the Soviet people's ideological and political unity, the more reliable are the guarantees of our peaceful life.

Further economic growth, the boosting of the Soviet people's well-being and the strengthening of the country's defense capability, the candidate deputy noted, are inseparably linked with the consistent development of all sectors of the political system of Soviet society, the all-round development of socialist democracy and the intensification of ideological and political education work.

The Soviets--organs of real people's power--have been and remain the object of the Communist Party's constant attention. In recent years the party has elaborated and implemented a whole series of measures to extend their powers and increase their role in communist building.

V.V. Kuznetsov dwelled in detail on the USSR Supreme Soviet's work. The adoption of the country's fundamental law initiated a qualitatively new stage in its activity. The election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was particularly significant. It gave renewed impetus to the work of the supreme organ of state power and its Presidium. Leonid Ilich's speeches at Presidium sessions and his instructions and conclusions are of tremendous theoretical and practical significance for the activity of the entire system of soviets, their organs, standing commissions and deputies.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the provisions of the new USSR Constitution, the Supreme Soviet concerns itself with a broad complex of problems of state, economic and socio-cultural building. The country's supreme organ of power constantly focuses its attention on questions of raising Soviet people's living standards.

The laws on the state plan and budget adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet are a great organizing force in resolving the most important economic and social development tasks outlined by the 25th party congress. Examination of these questions at a session is preceded by careful preparatory work in the chambers' permanent commissions.

Legislative activity forms a large part of the USSR Supreme Soviet's work. A great deal has been done to strengthen the legal foundation of state and public life. The last session alone adopted such important legislative documents as laws on people's control, the Supreme Court, the prosecutor's office, the state arbitration service and the legal profession. Work is now continuing on the drafting of a number of new legislative documents.

When drafting and adopting laws the Supreme Soviet proceeds from the premise that every clause and every norm must be complied with. Verifying such compliance and monitoring observance of laws is an important part of the work of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and permanent commissions.

One of the main areas of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium is leadership of the soviets. The Supreme Soviet Presidium regularly examines fundamental questions relating to the work of the soviets and of their executive and administrative organs.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the union and autonomous republic constitutions, the speaker went on, created the necessary conditions for raising the standard of the work of local soviets, strengthening their influence on all aspects of public life and expanding and deepening ties with the masses. The soviets, which unite 2.2 million people's deputies and a social aktiv of more than 30 million, are now an enormous creative force. They are now helping the party more actively to implement the plans which have been outlined in every sphere of communist building.

An important area of the soviets' work is to insure integrated economic and social development on their own territory. Definite experience of this work has been accumulated. Organs of people's power are now making a better job of resolving questions relating to nature conservation and rational land use and are showing greater concern for improving health care, trade, public catering and consumer services. Their monitoring of the fulfillment of national economic plans and the implementation of deputies' suggestions and voters' instructions has intensified. There has been an increase in both the significance of soviet sessions and the activeness of permanent commissions.

The soviets, the candidate deputy stressed, must devote more attention to questions relating to the planning of industrial and agricultural production, the pooling of enterprises' resources used for improving services available to the population, the fulfillment by ispolkoms of the functions of single customer in the construction of housing and cultural and consumer facilities, and the growth of consumer goods production.

The primary tasks of the organs of people's power include the working people's education and the further development of the soviet socialist way of life. Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" the soviets are striving to make fuller use of all potential and resources available to them in order to raise the efficiency and quality of political education and mass cultural work. Their attention must be focused on questions concerned with developing socialist competition, tightening state and labor discipline, and increasing labor collectives' role in the matter of education.

A great deal of useful experience has been accumulated in recent years by many of the republic's soviets, particularly those in Moskovskaya Oblast. Under the leadership of party organizations they are working in a variety of ways to improve management, planning and administration and to raise the standard of the work done by all services designed to satisfy the population's social, consumer and cultural needs and requirements. There has been an increase in the significance of soviet sessions and the activeness of permanent commissions and their work is now more publicized.

In conclusion V.V. Kuznetsov pointed out that the countrywide election campaign now underway is demonstrating with renewed force the indissoluble unity of party and people and the strength of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people. The Soviet people wholly and fully endorse the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy, since this policy expresses their deepest thoughts and aspirations. In response to the party's concern the working people are developing socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the final year of the 5-year plan and the high pledges adopted in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

This year the Soviet people will also be celebrating the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War, which marks the splendor of the nation's exploit in the struggle against fascism. This is the year of active preparation for the next CPSU congress.

We need have no doubt that, rallied closely around the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that loyal Leninist Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Soviet people will reach new heights in communist building by the time of the coming 26th party congress.

After cordially thanking the voters for their trust, the candidate deputy wishes the working people of the city of Elektrostal new successes in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks and resolving the great and crucial tasks facing them.

V.V. Kuznetsov visited the Elektrostal metallurgical plant, the Elektrostaltyazhmash Production Association and a number of other enterprises, spoke with workers and specialists and inquired about working and living conditions and recreational facilities. He familiarized himself with the city's new residential districts and a number of social and cultural facilities. Talks were held at the gorkom and the gorispolkom with party, soviet and economic leaders.

RSFSR PAPER REPORTS RESULTS OF 1979 POPULATION CENSUS

LD121559 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report: "The Population of the RSFSR: The Results of the 1979 All-Union Population Census"]

[Text] The processing of the first stage of the materials of the 1979 all-union population census, characterizing the size and composition of the population in terms of sex, marital status, level of education, nationality and language, source of the livlihood and number and size of families, has been completed.

According to precise data, the population of the RSFS on 17 January 1979 stood at 137,551,000 persons. In comparison with the 1970 census it has increased by 7.5 million people, or 6 percent. The average annual population increase in the RSFSR was 0.62 percent. A higher percentage population growth was observed in eastern regions.

The urban population increased from 81 million in 1970 to 95 million in 1979, and totaled 69 percent of the republic's population as against 62 percent at the last census. The rural population fell by 6.9 million as a result of the removal of part of that population to residence in cities, and also as a result of the transformation of rural settlements into urban settlements. The removal of rural population to the cities is connected with the significant increase in industrial production, the further development of transport, and the increase in the volume of capital construction and was possible due to the increased level of mechanization and increased labor productivity in socialist agriculture.

The population's level of education is steadily improving in the republic. According to census data, in 1979 75.6 million people had higher and secondary (complete and uncompleted) education--42 percent more than in 1970. There has been a significant rapprochement in the level of education of the urban and rural population. In 1970 among the working population 737 out of every 1,000 people in the cities and higher and secondary education, and 486 out of every 1,000 in rural areas. In 1979 855 out of every 1,000 working people in cities had such education, and 666 per 6,000 in rural areas. The level of education of both men and women is improving.

More than 100 nations and ethnic groups live and work in the RSFSR. In 1970-1978 the population of the vast majority of nationalities and ethnic groups living on RSFSR territory increased. In the census those questioned themselves indicated their nationality and language. The results of the processing of census materials have shown that 95.1 percent of the RSFSR population regard the language of their own nationality as their mother tongue, and 4.9 percent regard the languages of other peoples of the USSR as their mother language. The Russian language plays an important part in the process of steady rapprochement between all the Soviet peoples and the strengthening of their fraternal friendship and cooperation. In all, 119.8 million people indicated Russian as their mother tongue (as compared with 113.1 million people at the 1970 census), of whom 113.5 million are Russian and 6.3 million of other nationalities. Moreover 14 million people named Russian as a second language in which they are fluent.

The census recorded 36.7 million families in the RSFSR, of which 31.6 percent consist of 2 perople, 31.5 percent of 3 people, 23.4 percent of 4 people and 13.5 percent of 5 or more. The average family (members of a family living together) in the republic as a whole consisted of 3.3 people--3.2 among the urban population and 3.4 among the rural population.

According to the 1979 census figures there were 66.6 married men and women in the RSFSR--8 million, 6r 13.7 percent more than in 1970.

The number of people engaged in social production in the republic totaled 74.2 million, or 14.5 percent more than in 1970.

More detailed figures from the processing of the first stage of materials of the census for the RSFSR will be published in a brochure now being prepared for printing.

SHCHERBITSKIY REVIEWS UKRAINE'S ECONOMY AT END OF YEAR

AU121212 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Article by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, "Let Us Work in a Shock Worker's, Leninist Manner"]

[Text] Each year of our country's life is a specific year, marked with important events. Our reality is so dynamic that not only year, but also months and days are unlike each other.

Indeed, was last year, the fourth year of the 5-year period, not unique? In particular, it was a solemn year for friendship among peoples--the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia. While commemorating that great event, we satisfied ourselves by many striking facts that once again our republic was in the prime of its life and that it owed all its successes to the wise leadership of the Communist Party, to its Leninist nationality policy. to cordial friendship and fraternal mutual assistance among the peoples of our great country.

And now the year 1980 has come...there are new plans, new deeds. They are illuminated by peculiar, great events, because this is the year of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's jubilee, the year of elections to supreme and local organs of state power in union republics, the year crowning the 10th 5-Year Plan period, the year of active preparations for our party's 26th congress.

"The main source of all our victories," it is stated in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, "lies in the party's inviolable unity with the people, in the ability of the communists, as Lenin used to say, to draw closer to and to some degree to merge with the broadest mass of the working people, to raise their energies, heroism and enthusiasm, concentrating their efforts, intense in a revolutionary manner, on the most important topical tasks."

Calling on us to work fast and well are the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech delivered at the plenum by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. They have equipped all Soviet people with pride in the great achievements scored by the party and the people in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. They have provided them with the conception of topical tasks and enabled them to clearly see unresolved problems, reserves and concrete ways of overcoming difficulties and shortcomings.

The press has recently published socialist pledges assumed by the working people of the Ukrainian SSR for 1980. Those pledges clearly manifest the living creativity of the republic's urban and rural toilers and their patriotic aspiration to turn the final year of the 5-year period into a year of Leninist shock work.

I.

Each step in the practical progress toward communism is of intransient importance for the common cause, V.E. Lenin emphasized. Four years of the 10th 5-year period have gone by. Each was marked by intense efforts to increase the republic's part in strengthening the country's economic and defense potential and in the further cultural development of our fatherland.

A great deal has indeed been done. First of all, let us consider the most important indexes of economic development. [paragraph continues]

Among these national income is the most general. In the past 4 years it totaled R301.7 billion. It was R56.6 billion or 23 percent more than in the corresponding period of the preceding 5-year period. Four-fifths of the national income is now being directly assigned for the consumption fund. The increased productivity of communal labor accounts for 87 percent of the increase in the national income.

The map of the republic's industrial projects has been significantly enriched. Since the beginning of the 5-year period we have put into operation more than 1,600 new enterprises and large production units. Simple arithmetic shows that each day of the 5-year period was marked by the birth of one or two plants, large shops or other industrial projects. Ranking among the most important projects are the Zaporozhye and the Uglegorsk thermoelectric power stations; large blocks at the Chernobyl atomic power station; the space heroes and the Velikiye Mosty No 10 coal mines; the Lisichansk oil refinery; a blast furnace at the Kommunarsk metallurgical plant; an oxygen converter shop at the Azov steel plant; large capacities at the Northern and the Dneprovskiy ore mining and concentration combines; and other projects. Branches determining technical progress are developing at priority rates.

At the same time the output of industrial production increased by R104 billion, or one-third more than in the corresponding period of the preceding 5-year period. The plans for marketing industrial production are being fulfilled year after year. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the annual plans in the 4 years totaled R3.669 billion against the R4 billion pledged for the entire 10th 5-year period. We are glad that the production of high-quality goods has increased almost fourfold.

The line taken on promoting basic economic branches is being firmly pursued. Capacities are increasing in the fuel and power complex, metallurgy and for the production of mineral fertilizers. At the same time, the production of consumer goods is growing. Scientific-technical progress is accelerating. Large-scale operations have been carried out to reconstruct and expand the existing enterprises, to mechanize and automate production processes, to adopt new equipment and progressive technologies. Production and scientific collectives are participating in the implementation of 185 all-union and 79 republic-level comprehensive scientific technical programs of great national economic importance.

In the past 4 years, capital investments in agriculture have been increasing regularly, and the results of this are palpable: Despite the very complex conditions in 1975 and 1979, the average annual volume of farm production increased, compared with the preceding 5-year period, 9.5 percent. The republic produced an annual average of 44.4 million tons of grain, or 4.4 million tons more than in the ninth 5-year period. The output of other plant growing and stockbreeding produce increased.

In the republic there are more than a million production front rankers; more than 40,000 brigades, sections, shops and enterprises fulfilled ahead of schedule the 4-year plans of the 5-year period, and 114,000 toilers and nearly 6,000 production collectives have already fulfilled the 5-year plan.

A broad social program is being implemented in line with the plan, and the people's living standards are improving. Real percapita incomes are increasing, and the average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees and payments drawn by Kolkhoz peasants are higher than those provided for under the 5-year plan. [paragraph continues]

Per-capita payments and allowances from the funds of communal consumption have reached R388, and are now R60 higher than they were at the beginning of the 5-year period. Wages have recently been increased for 5.5 million workers in the non-production sphere. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, 43 million square meters of housing space have been built from state funds alone, or 1.3 square meters more than planned, and housing conditions have been improved for a total of 6.5 million persons. Science, public education, culture, health services and social insurance are developing successfully. Those and other successes do not stand alone. They embody the efforts and abilities of our people, their convictions and active positions in life. They are evidence of the prestige and effectiveness of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and local party organs.

II.

The November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized that at each sector of work there were great possibilities and reserves for successful progress. The economic results of the past 4 years of the 5-year period are not entirely satisfactory. Not all of our cadres have learned how to struggle for increasing production efficiency.

Production efficiency is an extensive idea. It covers a wide range of indexes. But in general this idea has the main goal of attaining the highest results with the lowest costs. To increase effectiveness means above all to make each enterprise, shop and brigade work at full capacity and thus improve the use of fixed assets. Unfortunately, Valuable experiences in competitions for mastering production capacities ahead of schedule are not being applied everywhere and not with sufficient vigor. At a number of enterprises put into operation in recent years capacities have not been adequately utilized.

It also occurs that the basic shops adopt new equipment and progressive technology and makes significant outlays, yet labor productivity does not rise correspondingly. It turns out that benefits have been "eaten up" by auxiliary services, significant losses occurring in working time, shortcomings in production organization and the large ration of manual work. The fact that some enterprises fail to comply with commitments for supplies, in particular for all items on the list and for variety is also harmful for the common cause. As a result, some production items are frequently in short supply, while there are surplus stocks of others, which means that communal labor is brought to a standstill. Hence there are disporportions, shortages, insufficient reserves and smaller end results. This is why we urgently need better organization, order and discipline in all spheres and at all sectors of economic work--we need labor, technological and plan discliplne.

As was noted at the December 1979 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, not all cadres have proved to be ready to reorganize in line with new conditions and tasks, to overcome the force of stagnation and to take a resolute turn toward the intensive factors. Some leaders are apparently intending to apply old management methods to new problems. In connection with this, how can one fail to remember V.I. Lenin's warnings against that kind of attitude: "...When the situation has changed and we must accomplish tasks of another kind, we should not look back and must not try to apply the settlement of yesterday. Do not try this, it will not work!" This idea of Lenin is quite fresh and topical today.

The struggle for efficiency and quality, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says, means that each leader and specialist has the obligation to master the Leninist style of work, the Leninist practice of management, to promote modern methods in planning and production organization, and to be an active and far-sighted champion of scientific-technical progress. There is no other alternative. It is also important that the whole atmosphere of our social life prompts everyone to draw this conclusion, that it forces him, if need be, also to reform psychologically.

The final year of the 5-year period has begun, and there is no time to postpone what has not been completed. The law on the state plan for the republic's economic and social development calls for the following main indexes for our growth: national income--3.5 percent, industrial production volume--4 percent, agricultural gross output--10.2 percent, and capital investments--R18.5 billion.

It is important to propound the matter in such a way that people in each branch and in all labor collectives are well aware of the economic--including the qualitative--targets they are expected to struggle for and where to concentrate their main attention, efforts and means.

The November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum has clearly defined the key economic problems, and party, soviet and economic organs, all the working people, must concentrate their efforts on settling them. These problems are: to further develop the fuel and raw material base, power production, metallurgy, the machine building, chemical and other leading industrial branches, and to expand and improve the manufacture of consumer goods. They are: to increase returns from fixed assets and to use fuel, power, labor and financial resources, as well as everything produced by the working people's hands and minds, rationally and with thrift. They are: to resolutely improve the state of affairs in capital construction and to make the best possible use of reserves and opportunities for improving the work of railroads and other kinds of transport. They are: to consistently translate into reality the program outlined by the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to further promote agriculture and to improve the supplies of foodstuffs, primarily of animal produce, to the population.

All these items are important for increased efficiency and they must receive the main attention. With the existing scale of our economy, an increase in returns from investments, let us say, by 1 kopeck makes it possible, as the Ukrainian Gosplan reckons, to obtain about R2 billion in the national income; and the reduction of material consumption by 1 kopeck is equivalent to saving material resources worth R1.7 billion. It is appropriate to note that it would take 520,000 workers to work a year to produce that much.

The importance of making use of those reserves is obvious, and we will now have to work on thos problems, as they say, with out sleeves rolled up.

Notwithstanding the fact that the production of fuel is increasing year in and year out, the fuel resources situation in the republic remains tense. The irregular and unstable work of a number of mines is among the causes. The example of many mining collectives proves that our miners can work better. The Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, association and mine leaders must more energetically remedy the errors made in the organization of mining, must improve the routine of work at mines and must assist lagging enterprises.

Metallurgy and machine building make up another sector that must receive careful attention. A number of enterprises under the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have long been working below their capacities. At the same time we have been experiencing a shortage of metal, although production is constantly growing. The situation would have been much better if all metallurgical collectives fully accomplished tasks for the output of high-quality production.

On the other hand, it is also now highly important that all consumers, primarily machine builders and builders, use metal in a thrifty and economical way. This is a task calling for concentrated efforts on the part of party organizations and all production collectives.

The scale of capital construction has rightfully become a clear indicator of the Soviet people's impetuous creative activity. We must thus be all the more irreconcilable to shortcomings in this sphere, particularly to delays in work. At a number of projects that are about to be commissioned organizational work to concentrate resources has thus far not been conducted adequately. Parochial narrow-mindedness and irresponsibility have also made themselves felt. To increase the effectiveness of capital investments it is advisable to reduce the number of projects, to increase the volume of capital investments per project and to reduce the number of incomplete works. A foremost task confronting builders is to put into timely operation facilities in basic branches, primarily in those connected with the development of the fuel and power complex, the production of raw materials for metallurgy and chemistry, and with the manufacture of consumer goods. Persons engaged in housing construction and in its management are called upon to show more efficiency in organization.

There are quite a few complaints about the work of transport, particularly of the railroad. In order to meet the great needs of the national economy discipline, good order and smooth coordination of operations are needed at all its sectors. The role of leaders, party organizations and collectives is decisive in this respect. At the same time party committees and soviet organs must have deeper insight into the work of transport crews and must assist them better.

The November CPSU Central Committee Plenum set an example of how to analyze matters in a comprehensive [sistemnyy] and careful manner and outlined clear prospects for the further development of the foodstuff complex. The task is obvious: the regular supplies of high-quality foodstuffs, particularly meat, for the working people. The intensification of agriculture provides a basis for the pursuit of this line.

The task is to make rational truly thrifty use of the material and technical potential available in the countryside, and every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, agricultural ministries and departments with their local organs must persistently work to accomplish it. It is necessary to make the broad public, deputies to local soviets, press, radio and television aktivs and people's controllers see, in the traditions of genuine mutual control, how the available possibilities have been used not only in the economy as a whole, but also in every shop, section and brigade.

It is well known how much attention the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum paid to the further development of stockbreeding. Its returns are still insufficient. In order to improve the situation, a number of problems must be settled. The point is primarily to significantly increase the production of fodder and particularly of grain. Socialist pledges call for bringing in this year 53 million tons of grain, or 5 million tons more than planned. The task is rather difficult, but feasible. For its accomplishment a solid foundation has already been laid. Party committees and soviet organs must see to it that the measures set are fully implemented everywhere, particularly to increase the output of corn grain.

The republic's stockbreeders have actively joined in all-union competitions to increase the output and procurements of produce in the winter season 1979-80. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fulfilled the plan for the initial stock of cattle and poultry. It is important at every farm to carry out cattle wintering in a highly organized way, to feed fodder rationally, to preserve the stock and to increase the productivity of cattle.

The modern united foodstuff complex combines the efforts of various departments--from the field and the farm to the store counter. Consequently, the point is that each sector of the complex work smoothly, that everything harvested and produced at farms be timely and fully procured, perserved and processed, and that our people be supplied with high-quality produce in a broad choice.

III.

The art of management is not easy. More efforts are needed to master it. At present this is the backbone of our work in the field of selecting and training cadres.

The smooth and uninterrupted functioning of the entire national economic mechanism is now more topical than ever before. To attain high technological and labor discipline and to make effective use of all means and of every working minute--this is an important task confronting management. This primarily applies to communists irrespective of the jobs they have, because the vanguard role of a party member in production is not restricted to his duty to cope with the personal target. Every communist must be an organizer of the collective success, must be resourceful and sensitive to everything that is new and progressive. For this purpose he needs profound knowledge and high ideomoral qualities. The mission of every party organization is to train such people.

The recent accountability and election meetings in basic party organizations were, to a significant degree, aimed at accomplishing this task. They were business-like, were held in an atmosphere of high activity of the communists, manifested the increased efficiency of party organizations and mutual exactingness in collectives. The meeting participants quite rightfully raised the point: Wherever communists are engaged, there must be no laggards, no negligence of mismanagement. While assessing one's own work from this point of view, it is necessary to continue to increase the personal responsibility of party members and candidate members for the state of affairs in labor collectives, and primarily in collectives failing to make full use of possibilities and reserves, failing to cope with the plans and pledges.

It is also important to emphasize the need to promote criticism and self-criticism in party organizations and labor collectives. Attitude to criticism is a touchstone to test the business ability, principle-mindedness and ideological qualities of each worker, and even more so of a communist and a leader. While examining the recent facts of persecutions for criticism, practiced by leaders of the specialized administration under Kievskiy Gorispolkom for underground operations to prevent landslides and of the Ivano-Frankovsk toolbuilding plant, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee once again emphasized that point. While studying these matters, one conceives quite a few instructive ideas. Here is one of them: The Soviet people sharply respond to slightest facts of cheating the state, of falsifying records and other dishonest practices. Unfortunately, the superficial treatment of alarm-sounding complaints on the part of local authorities delays the exposure of the culprits and causes moral harm to honest people. In this respect, it is necessary to increase political vigilance, to attend to local indications and, in line with our party's statutes and our Constitution, to leave without punishment not a single fact of suppressed criticism.

It is obvious that the development and improvement of criticism and self-criticism must not be restricted to a campaign. This is a serious and painstaking matter, our important party duty. [paragraph continues]

It is only proper to note here that the participants in accountability and election meetings in basic party organizations made quite a few critical remarks and proposals. The study and generalization of the ideas voiced by the communists make up for each party organization a program for concrete moves to improve the style and methods of work. Creative returns from that enormous moral capital will be better, the more consistently party committees comply with every constructive idea or proposal.

IV.

A republic-level meeting of party veterans and ideological workers was held late last year. It discussed tasks for the dissemination and implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin.

An important role in the future deepening and development of internal party life in the Lenin's jubilee year belongs to open party meetings that will be held everywhere with the following item on the agenda: "Let us live, work and struggle in a Leninist, communist manner." Proceeding from Leninist requirements, these meetings are expected to scrutinize and assess the contribution made by every communist toward the common cause, to assess his fighting qualities. The best way to prepare for this particular test is to work well and fast, to develop public activity and to steadily observe every norm of our morality.

While drafting this year's activity program, the party clearly defined guidelines to insure the accomplishment of the current national economic tasks organizationally and ideologically. Our powerful levers are: further development of socialist competition, dissemination of advanced experience, strict pursuit of the policy of economizing and consolidation of labor discipline. While skillfully applying these levers, party organizations direct the energies and initiative of the masses on the accomplishment of new responsible tasks. Rather topical is the requirement that political influence be purposeful to the maximum extent possible.

The republic's party organizations do a great deal to improve socialist competitions. The best experience endorsed by the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to settle topical problems concerning the improved effectiveness and quality of work constitutes our true national wealth and is a great reserve for progress. In particular, what we have in mind is the mass dissemination of the practices introduced by Zaporozhskaya Oblast collectives--to reduce the ratio of manual labor; by Lvovskaya Oblast collectives--to apply a comprehensive quality control system; by Donbass miners--to extract daily 1,000 tons of coal per stope, or 500 tons wherever coal seams are thin; by Kiev collectives--to increase creative returns from science-production links; by Kharkov enterprises--to apply new equipment and progressive technologies at higher rates; by Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast agricultural workers--to preserve the number of cattle and to increase their productivity; by Kievskaya Oblast farmers--to develop the fodder basis and to increase the output of animal produce; by Yampolskiy Rayon farmers in Vinnitskaya Oblast--to increase per-hectare sugar output; by Chernigovskaya Oblast farmers and stockbreeders--to complete the 5-year plans for the sales of all items by the 63d anniversary of the Great October.

The examples of highly productive labor are practically available in every branch, and party committees and organizations must use these examples to orient the entire mass of laborers. [paragraph continues]

Just recently, many of our frontrankers and innovators have been awarded USSR and Ukrainian SSR state prizes. The recipients include: V.P. Strizhak, turner at the Novokramatorsk machine building association; V.D. Timchenko, stope brigade leader of the Torezskoye mine administration; A.A. Morozova, woman spinner at the Korosten cotton spinning mill; L.M. Samokish, steel smelter at the V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant in Donetsk; V.K. Mironenko, excavator operator at the southern ore mining and concentration combine named after the 25th CPSU Congress; A.P. Sologub, woman milking machine operator at the Shipitkovskiy Sovkhoz in Kievo-Svyatoshinskiy Rayon, Kievskaya Oblast; L.G. Polupan, team leader at the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Dzherzhinskiy Rayon, Zhitomirskaya Oblast; and many others. These persons include those who have long been exemplary in shock work, and those who won fame in the 10th 5-year period.

Very important at present are competitions under the slogan "there is no room for laggards among us," and competitions among related enterprises with the objective to synchronize the work of many enterprises to attain a common goal. Ministries, departments, party and soviet organs, soviets and trade union committees are expected to actively support collectives in the implementation of economically well substantiated and painstaking counterplans.

Organizers of socialist competitions, propagandists and agitators should orient this patriotic movement on attaining qualitatively new targets, and should keep each laborer and collective vitally interested in improving the final results. The requirement of maximum purposefulness implies a creative and differentiated approach to the selection of truly effective initiatives, a well considered organizational and educational work and an active opposition to all sorts of artificial "initiatives."

On the busy days of the final year of the 5-year period party committees and organizations will undergo responsible examination in raising the standards of management and in mastering the Leninist style of work. Following the 25th party congress, many committees and bureaus have become more business-like, resourceful and competent. But tasks confronting us are becoming increasingly complex. To assess the ability of a party organ to work at the present level we must see how much it is aware of the dynamic situation, how it combines current and long-term tasks, and if it attains high results at the sector entrusted. V.I. Lenin pointed at the need to always know perfectly well if the party provided "a sufficiently broad basis in convictions for ever new production tasks." Life itself is now testing under concrete and real conditions our abilities of this kind.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of the CPSU Central Committee decision adopted last year on further improving ideological and political educational work, and the USSR Council of Minister decision on further improving the economic mechanism. Certainly, organizational and economic measures alone are not sufficient to improve planning and management, because everything eventually depends on people, cadres. Consequently, the success is determined by the level of their consciousness, business ability and resourcefulness. Such qualities are being cultivated by means of ideopolitical influence.

The final year of the 5-year period--a unique Leninist year--has taken over the relay baton of communist creation. And each day of it brings the ponderable fruits of the toil performed by the Soviet people for our triumphant ideals and for strengthening the international and internal situation of our beloved fatherland.

Our republic's labor collectives named after V.I. Lenin have joined in Lenin's jubilee competitions. Their number includes miners, metallurgists and machinebuilders from the Donbass, Onepropetrovskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts; workers from the arsenal, the Bolshevik and the toolbuilding associations in Kiev; Crimean corn growers; Chernigovskaya Oblast frontrankers and others. Their initiatives have been commended by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Some 545,000 frontrankers and innovators and more than 30,000 production collectives in the republic have undertaken to fulfill the 5-year tasks by 22 April. The number of those attaining high targets is growing daily. Those are people and collectives setting examples to follow. They mark the pace for all participants in competitions gathering momentum under the slogan: "Let Us Work in a Shock Worker's, Leninist Manner."

It is said that the joy of tomorrow is a genuine incentive in human lives; joy in work done conscientiously, in a duty carried out. A person who sets for himself or herself a great goal and advances toward it day-after-day and year-after-year, who sees the sense of his or her life in attaining this goal, is always happy. The same, certainly, can also be applied to a people as a whole, to our Soviet people who, guided by the party of the communists, confidently advance along the Leninist path toward their bright goal.

BREZHNEV GREETS ROSTOVSKAYA OBLAST BODIES, WORKERS

LD121459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Rostovskiy CPSU Obkom

To the Rostovskiy Oblispolkom

To the collectives of Rostovskaya Oblast's industrial, construction and transport enterprises

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee learned with great satisfaction of the wonderful results achieved over the past 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan in the work of working people in Rostovskaya Oblast's industry, construction and transport to fulfill the 5-year plan targets, to commission and start up new production capacities ahead of schedule and to make efficient use of existing capacities, and of your wonderful new initiative in this important work.

Large-scale capacities for the production of nuclear power industry equipment and for the coal and textile industries and combine manufacturing have been created in the oblast. All industrial collectives have fulfilled the plan for the past period of the 5-year plan in terms of the main indicators and have increased production volume by 21.5 percent. This is of great importance in resolving the key national economic tasks of developing the fuel and energy complex, improving transport's work and increasing grain production.

It is gratifying that the organizational and mass political work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to mobilize labor collectives to implement economic tasks has for many years now been marked by creativity, a specific approach and purpose. Your slogan--work without laggards--has found a broad response throughout the country.

In answer to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, the people of Rostovskaya Oblast have launched a broad patriotic movement to achieve high practical results in one of the main directions of the party's economic policy--improving capital construction--and to work according to the slogan: "We Will Construct the Project Ahead of Schedule--We Will Start It Up Ahead of Schedule." This is vivid new evidence of Soviet people's profound understanding of the Communist Party's policy and the readiness of labor collectives and party organizations to implement it persistently.

A sense of great pride in our working class and people's intelligentsia is evoked by your high socialist pledges to complete ahead of schedule the 1980 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

I am certain that the new initiative of the oblast's working people will be massively disseminated throughout the country, will impart great impetus to the further implementation of the CPSU's course of raising efficiency and quality and will help create a good start to successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

I wish you, dear comrades, successful implementation of the plans you have outlined, fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges, further successes in your work, and happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ROMANOV PARTICIPATES IN LENINGRAD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

LD082305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A conference of trade unions in Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast was held in Leningrad today. It discussed topics connected with the Lenin jubilee, such as socialist competition and labor efficiency. The number of students at schools of communist labor has increased to 400,000, and 64,000 people are now engaged in educating young people. The conference also discussed improving the conditions of work and leisure.

Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the work of the conference.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW TRADE UNIONS CONFERENCE

LD081607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] We have already told you, comrades, that an all-city report and election conference is taking place today in the column hall of the House of the Unions. Our correspondent reports: The Moscow City Trade Union Council reported on work during the 3 weeks which have elapsed since the 16th Trade Unions Congress. A report was delivered by Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council. He cited the following fact: At present almost 5 million people are taking part in socialist competition. In the debates on the accountability report the delegates to the conference are devoting their main attention to unsolved problems and improving the organization of labor and the quality of output.

Taking part in the work of the conference are: Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and AUCCTU Chairman Shibayev.

AIR ROUTE FROM MOSCOW TO ANTARCTICA TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD121201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[P. Barashev article; "Antarctica Lies Ahead"]

[Summary] "'It has long been our dream to establish an air link between Moscow and the Soviet scientific stations in the Antarctic,' said Yevgeniy Ivanovich Tolstikov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control." It has now been decided to establish a route via East Africa. "'From Moscow, with a stop in Aden, it will go on to Maputo, capital of Mozambique, and then--almost following the Moscow meridian--to the Molodezhnaya Observatory,'" a distance of 15,992 km. An airfield has been created at Molodezhnaya and a reserve airstrip at Novolazarevskaya. The oceanological research ship Professor Vize is now working between the African mainland and Molodezhnaya. "It will help us to maintain constant radio contact with the observatories located on the shores of the sixth continent." "Soon the Il-18D aircraft No 74267 will set course for the south, for the shores of the Antarctic."

PROGRAM OF 25TH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OUTLINED

LD111345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Report by Ye. Tolstikov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control "Bound for Antarcic"]

[Text] A vessel belonging to the Soviet Antarctic expedition--the diesel ship Estoniya--has left Riga with polar scientists on board. This is the last group of scientific workers to set off to take over from the polar scientists of the 24th expedition, who are completing their work. The diesel ship Bashkiriya has already been in the Antarctic and delivered the first group of members of the 25th Soviet Antarctic expedition and is now halfway home from the sixth continent. On board are polar scientists who have worked in the Antarctic for a year. Our flagship--the diesel electric ship Mikhail Somov--has delivered the seasonal workers to the Druzhnaya station on the Weddell sea-coast and is now bound for Mirnyy. Here two additional diesel ships belonging to the expedition are already being unloaded. The ship Professor Vize is carrying out scientific work in the Antarctic Sea.

This is the 25th time a scheduled Soviet expedition has left for the Antarctic. In these 25 years many secrets of the icy continent have been revealed by the joint efforts of the scientists of 13 countries. Great credit here goes to the Soviet specialists. Let me recall that we have six permanent stations operating in various parts of the Antarctic and a seventh is being prepared for opening. Seasonal expeditions are made every year. Temporary stations are set up. Soviet tracked sled trains [sannogusenichnyye poyezdi] have covered great distances over the white wilderness of the sixth continent. Soviet aircraft carrying scientific apparatus have made journeys deep into the continent and over the seas washing the Antarctic. In recent years a large amount of geological and geophysical work has been carried out on the mainland in the vicinity of the Weddell Sea.

All this has had marked results, including in geology. Thus, favorable geological preconditions have been discovered for prospecting the subterranean depths of the Antarctic for deposits of various solid minerals. Some of them (coal, iron) have already been discovered. It is perfectly likely that copper and molybdenum, polymetallic and gold and silver deposits exist. [paragraph continue]

However, so far the search for these minerals and their development, is still economically inexpedient. Commercial prospecting for oil and gas and iron and manganese concretions in deep-water trenches may become a reality in the immediate future (5-10 years).

However, the icy continent still keeps many secrets and research must be continued. The scale of this research is borne out by the program of the 25th Soviet expedition. In connection with an accident to a ship on its way to the icy continent, its program has had to be substantially replanned. It now includes work on geophysics, glaciology, oceanography, hydrometeorology and hydrography. Scientific work will cover the most diverse spheres--medicine, aerology, the study of the polar aurora and environmental pollution. Observations on cosmic rays will be continued, as will seismological and ozonometric observations. Artificial earth satellites, rockets and radar devices will help the specialists. It is planned to pay great attention to the mechanical processing of the results of observations.

In all, 188 people including 10 representatives of other states will spend the winter at the seven Soviet stations. There will also be six scientific research ships taking part in the expedition.

As is well known, it takes a month and more to reach the Antarctic by sea. That is why we have long been preparing to organize air communications with the remote continent. Studies by designers of the Ministry of Civil Aviation have shown that the snow cover can be compressed sufficiently to support an Il-18 aircraft. Such a runway has now been created at Molodezhnaya while in the Novolazarevskaya region there is a natural reserve airfield on the ice.

In the first half of February a technical flight by an Il-18 aircraft via East Africa with a stopover in Maputo is planned. From there the aircraft will take off for Molodezhnaya. If this flight proves worthwhile, the effectiveness of the expedition's work will be greatly increased and more rational use will be made of cadres and summer-time for research in Antarctica.

The latest expedition is getting underway after the 10th consultative conference of parties to the treaty on Antarctica. We polar research workers are satisfied that the friendly relations between scientists of different countries on the sixth continent have promoted the emergence of this treaty--in my view a very good one--which regulates mutual relations between states with different social and political systems which are interested in studying and in getting to feel at home in the Antarctic. The treaty provides for equal rights for states in carrying out research work.

Consultative conferences of the countries parties to the treaty promote the consolidation of this provision. As a rule these conferences are held in a spirit of mutual understanding and quest for mutually acceptable solutions. As a result important recommendations have been adopted for protecting historical monuments; on tourism, telecommunications, the conservation of Antarctic flora and fauna, free access to scientific materials, the exchange of information among states, the numerical strength and specialities of personnel, scientific equipment, transport facilities and so forth. All recommendations adopted at conferences are approved by the governments of the relevant countries.

The scientists have succeeded in studying the Antarctic in a comparatively brief period and prospects are being outlined for its economic development. That is the main result of the joint efforts by scientists of different states.